

Periodical

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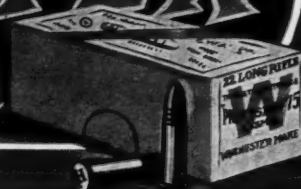
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# The AMERICAN RIFLEMAN

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WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 1, 1926

\$3.00 a Year. 20 Cents a Copy

## Pistol and Revolver Training Course

By Col. A. J. Macnab, Jr., U. S. A.

### PART I.

Prepared for the use of Police and of Civilian Clubs and Individuals.  
*Rifle and Pistol Instructor of all of the American Forces in France during the World War.*

#### Introduction:

a. The principles of good shooting are the same with the automatic pistol and the revolver. This book deals with methods applicable to both, with exceptions noted where they exist. The word "pistol" as used in the text includes both the revolver and the automatic pistol. The words "revolver" and "automatic pistol" are used when the matter dealt with applies only to the particular arm mentioned.

b. Chapter I deals with the preparatory information and exercises which should be studied and practiced before beginning to shoot. Chapter II deals with range practice and coaching methods. Appendix I treats of targets and courses. Appendix II contains reference matter pertaining exclusively to the revolver. Appendix III contains reference matter pertaining exclusively to the automatic pistol. Appendix IV deals with safety precautions and care and cleaning of arms.

c. The book has been written so as to serve as a training guide for both police forces and civilian clubs, either under an instructor or working in pairs coaching each other. It also serves as a guide for individuals working alone.

#### CHAPTER I

##### Preparatory Information and Preparatory Exercises

##### 1. Training Methods:

a. It is remarkable how easy it is to do good pistol shooting when properly instructed. Almost any one can learn to be a good shot in a very short time if a correct system of instruction is used. The reason there are so few good pistol shots in the world is that very little proper instruction has been given. As a rule, men try to learn the art of pistol shooting by taking a gun and some ammunition and starting in to shoot, without knowing anything about the basic principles upon which good shooting depends. Man's natural instincts tend to give him bad shooting habits so that practice that is not along the right lines is almost sure to be worse than none, because it fixes these bad habits and makes them hard to overcome.

b. The ultimate object of the training is to develop the ability to fire one or more accurate shots quickly, but training must begin with carefully coached slow fire to attain accuracy, and be followed by practice that will gradually shorten the time without sacrificing the accuracy.

c. The correct method of pressing the trigger is the all important item in shooting. Any man of ordinary intelligence can learn the correct method of aiming in a few minutes and any man with anything near average health and strength can hold the pistol aimed at a small mark for an appreciable period of time—at least fifteen or twenty seconds. The reason that a very large proportion of men

fail to hit the mark at which they shoot is that they spoil this aim and hold at the instant the piece is fired, by the wrong method of pressing the trigger and by the sudden stiffening of the muscles which always accompanies the wrong method of pressing the trigger. The art of learning to shoot, therefore, consists in the art of learning to press the trigger properly. A man who can hold the pistol with perfect steadiness is not a good shot if he presses the trigger improperly, while, on the other hand, a man with an apparently unsteady hold is a good shot if he has mastered the art of correctly pressing the trigger.

d. It is not necessary to have an expert instructor in order to learn to shoot well. Excellent results can be obtained by working in pairs, each one of the pair taking his turn acting as coach for the other, watching him while he is practicing and assisting him to correct his errors. This system is called "The Coach and Pupil Method" and is used very successfully in rifle training. An individual who has no one to train with him can obtain very good results by studying the elements that go to make up the art of good shooting and applying them intelligently to his own practice. It is, however, always best to work in pairs, if this can be arranged, applying the "Coach and Pupil Method."

##### 2. Aiming:

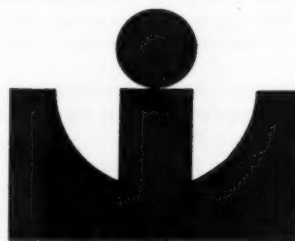


PLATE I. Method of aiming.

a. In aiming, the front sight is seen through the center of the rear sight notch with the top of the front sight on a line with the top of the notch, and so held that the top of the front sight is aligned on the bottom edge of the bullseye. (See Plate 1.) The top of the front sight is seen on a line with the top of the rear sight notch so as to insure a uniform aim. If a system of aiming is used in which the top of the front

sight is seen above or below the top of the rear notch the amount of front sight to be seen in firing each shot is a matter of estimation and, consequently, will vary slightly. A slight variation in the amount of front sight will cause a decided variation in the location of the shot on the target. The sights are aligned on the bottom edge of the bullseye in order to insure a definite aiming point which will be the same for all shots.

b. The rear sight notch should be wide enough to permit a good deal of light being seen on both sides of the front while aiming. If the front sight seems to fill up the whole of the rear notch there is no way of telling when it is exactly in the center, and erratic shooting will result. Practically all pistols and revolvers sold by dealers or issued by the government have too small a rear sight





PLATE II. Showing grip with hand high on the stock.

notch and the shooter has to enlarge this notch in order to get the best results. (See Paragraph a., Appendix II.)

### 3. Positions:

a. The hand grasps the stock firmly, but not with a tense grip. A tense grip induces unsteadiness.

b. The first or index finger is the trigger finger. The grasp on the trigger is with that part of the finger which touches the trigger naturally when a firm comfortable grip is taken on the stock. With the normal hand this will be the first joint, but the exact position will vary slightly with the size of the hand. The thumb may be either straight along the side of the piece or bent downward to assist in gripping the stock. (See Plates III and VII.)

c. There are two acceptable positions of the hand on the stock of the revolver, but only one on the stock of the automatic pistol.

(1) One position, which is the grip used by most shots with the revolver and by all shots with the automatic pistol, is with the hand high on the stock so as to bring the barrel as nearly as possible in prolongation of the arm. (See Plate II.)

(2) The other position, which is the one used by a few well-known shots with the revolver only, is with the little finger under the butt of the stock. This causes the hand to be a little lower on the stock than in the first position. (See Plate III.)

(a) In the first position, with the hand close up, the recoil of the revolver is likely to slide the stock of the revolver a little deeper into the hand at each shot while going through rapid fire and the position of the hand on the stock will change during a rapid fire score.

(b) The second position, with the little finger under the butt, insures a uniform grip when going through a rapid fire score because the little finger prevents the recoil from causing a change in the position of the hand. This position, however, requires a great deal of practice in order to learn to cock the revolver in rapid fire. (See Paragraph 12 and Plate VI.)

(c) The position of the body is a little more than half faced to the left, the feet from 12 to 18 inches apart and the arm fully extended, but without constraint or stiffness. (See Plate IV.)

### 4. Pressing the Trigger:

a. The most important item in shooting is to press the trigger in such a way as to fire the piece without affecting the aim.

b. Men instinctively press the trigger the wrong way. They give the trigger a sudden pressure, which is the cause of flinching. Flinching is the sudden stiffening of the muscles to meet an expected shock. This sudden stiffening of the muscles causes the bullet to strike far from the point of aim. Flinching is a sub-conscious action which no man can control. It does no good to tell a man to try not to flinch, because it is a reflex action over which he has absolutely no control. Flinching can be avoided by any one by pressing the trigger with such a steady increase of pressure that he is unaware of the exact instant at which the shot will be fired, and this is exactly what all good shots do.

c. There is only one correct method of pressing the trigger—a steady increase of pressure so that the firer does not know when the discharge will take place. No good shot attempts to set the piece off at any one instant at which the sights are aligned on the mark. That is what the poor shot does and that is why he is a poor shot.

d. Good shots are men who hold the aim as accurately aligned on



PLATE III. Showing grip with little finger under butt.

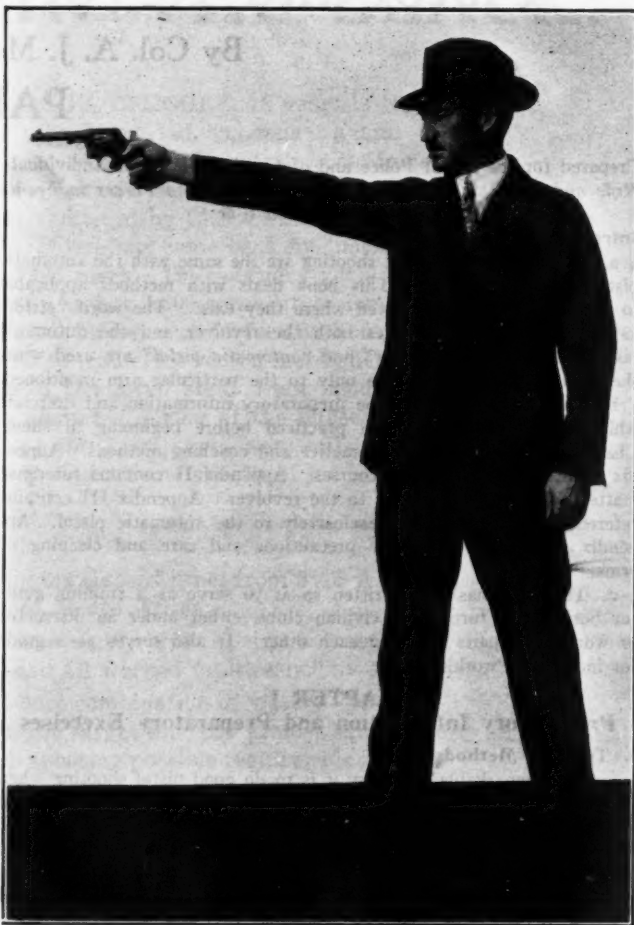


PLATE IV. Showing a man in the correct position, aiming.

the mark as possible and maintain a steady increase of pressure upon the trigger until the piece is fired.

e. Excellent shots are men who, through training, have learned to increase the pressure only when the sights are in absolute alignment with the bullseye. When the sights get slightly out of alignment, they hold what they have with the finger and only go on with the increase of pressure when the sights again become properly aligned.

f. The difference between poor shots and good shots, good shots and very good shots, and very good shots and excellent shots, is only the difference in their ability to press the trigger properly. The heart and soul, the beginning and end of good shooting, is in the trigger. Any man with fair eyesight and strength enough to be out can align the sights on the target and hold them there for an appreciable length of time. When he has acquired sufficient will power and self-control



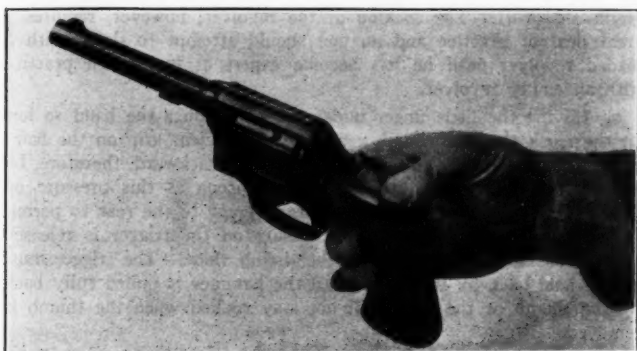


PLATE V. Showing method of cocking the revolver in rapid fire when close grip is used.



PLATE VI. Showing method of cocking the revolver in rapid fire when grip is used with little finger under butt.

to forget that there is to be an explosion and a shock, and presses the trigger with a *steady* increase until the piece is fired, he has become a good shot, and not until then. This applies to rapid fire as well as slow fire. The increase of pressure is faster in rapid fire, but the process is the same.

#### 5. Holding the Breath:

a. The breath is held during the firing of each shot in order to aid in maintaining a steady hold. In rapid fire a short breath is taken between shots, but the breath is held during the firing of each shot.

b. The proper method of holding the breath is important because many men, without instruction, hold the breath in the wrong way or do not hold it at all.

c. To hold the breath, draw into the lungs a little more than an ordinary breath, let a little of the air out and stop the rest by closing the throat. Do not hold the breath with the throat open or by the muscular effort of the diaphragm.

#### 6. Calling the Shot:

a. To call the shot is to state where the sights were pointed at the instant the hammer fell. Thus: "High"; "A little low"; "To the left"; "Bullseye"; etc.

b. If the shooter does not call the shot correctly, that is, if the shot proves to be in some part of the target other than where he called it, he did not press the trigger properly and consequently did not know where the sights were pointed when the discharge took place.

c. Every one should call his shot as soon as the hammer falls. This should be done even when snapping at a mark with an empty gun.

#### 7. Slow Fire Exercise (without ammunition):

a. If working in pairs, the man under instruction and the man acting as coach should change places every 5 or 10 minutes. Each man while acting as coach should carefully observe the other and attempt to correct his errors. An aiming target is the only apparatus required. If working out of doors, a regular pistol target should be used at 15, 25, or 50 yards—any of the various kinds of bullseye pistol targets will do. If working in a building or room, a miniature bullseye should be pasted on the wall.

b. The details of the exercise are as follows:

- (1) Verify the fact that the pistol or revolver is unloaded.
- (2) Grasp the stock with the correct grip.
- (3) Half face to the left.
- (4) Place the feet the proper distance apart (12 to 18 inches, depending on the man).
- (5) Bring the hammer to full cock.
- (6) Align the sights on the bottom edge of the bullseye, arm fully extended.
- (7) Hold the breath.
- (8) Press the trigger (ONLY while the sights are properly aligned and ONLY with a steady pressure).
- (9) As soon as the hammer falls, call the shot.
- (10) Bring the piece to a position of rest. After a short rest, cock the pistol and repeat the aiming and the pressing of the trigger, calling the shot each time the hammer falls.

If the arm becomes unsteady and the man uncertain in his aim he

should resume a position of rest without completing the trigger press.

This exercise is very valuable in cultivating correct shooting habits and in training the muscles so as to be able to hold steadily. A few minutes of this kind of practice two or three times a day will materially improve one's shooting ability. It is a good idea to have a small aiming bullseye on the wall in the bed room and to practice for a few minutes each night and morning. Needless to say, the correct method of pressing the trigger must be used in this practice or the whole value of the practice is lost.

#### 8. Rapid Fire:

a. Training for rapid fire is taken up after the method of pressing the trigger has been thoroughly learned through practice in the Slow Fire Exercise. However, the Slow Fire Exercise should not be abandoned upon the taking up of rapid fire training as practice in slow fire should alternate with practice in rapid fire.

b. The trigger must be pressed the same way in rapid fire as in slow fire, i. e., with such a steady increase of pressure that the firer does not know the exact instant at which the piece will be fired. The increase of pressure is faster in rapid fire, but the process is the same. A man, *through training*, can reduce the time used in pressing the trigger to as brief a period as one second and still press it in such a manner that he does not know at just what part of the second the discharge will take place.

c. The raising of the pistol over the head and bringing it down on to the target with a flourish is a piece of dime novel and moving picture foolishness. It is a waste of time, and time is very likely to be an important item when using a pistol in action. When you desire to aim at anything, carry the pistol directly out on the shortest line and aim at it, and leave the Delsarte movements to the moving picture actors.

d. In firing a rapid fire score, or in firing rapidly at any mark, the sights should be held as nearly as possible on the mark for the entire number of shots. The recoil will throw the sights out of alignment after each shot, but they should be brought back to the mark immediately by the shortest route. A slight exception is made to this rule when cocking the *revolver* as described in Paragraph 11. (See Plate V.)

#### 9. Rapid Fire Exercise with the Automatic Pistol (without ammunition):

a. If working in pairs, the coach and pupil method is used. The one acting as coach also keeps the time and gives the commands "Commence firing" and "Cease firing." An individual working alone should use a watch to guide him as to the time limit.

b. The time limit for rapid fire scores in matches is usually either 10 or 15 seconds and the number of shots fired is five. The beginner should use 15 seconds as the time limit for a score of 5 shots, gradually reducing the time to 10 seconds.

c. To simulate self-loading action of the automatic pistol: Take a strong cord about 4 feet 6 inches long and tie one end to the thumb piece of the hammer, the knot on top. Take a few turns of the other end of the cord around the thumb or fingers of the left hand. The cord should be long enough to permit the left hand to hang naturally at the side while aiming the pistol with the right hand, right arm fully extended.

Each time the hammer falls a quick backward jerk of the left hand recocks the pistol and at the same time jerks the sights out of alignment with the bullseye. This derangement of the alignment corresponds very closely to the jump of the pistol when actually firing. If the knot is underneath the hammer or if a very thick cord is used the hammer will not remain cocked when jerked back.

d. The details of this rapid-fire exercise are as follows:

- (1) Verify the fact that the pistol is unloaded.
- (2) Grasp the stock with the correct grip.
- (3) Half face to the left.
- (4) Place the feet the proper distance apart.
- (5) Raise the pistol to near the right side of the head, pointing upward.
- (6) At the command "Commence firing" (or without command if working alone) cock the pistol and bring it straight to the aiming position, aligning the sights on the bottom of the bullseye.
- (7) Hold the breath.
- (8) Press the trigger (only with a steady pressure).
- (9) As soon as the hammer falls jerk the string held in the left hand, thus cocking the pistol.
- (10) Realign the sights on the bullseye, etc.
- (11) Each time the hammer falls the piece is recocked by a jerk of the string held in the left hand until a total of five simulated shots have been fired.

This is an excellent form of practice and can be carried on either out of doors or in a room or office.

#### 10. Rapid Fire Exercise with the Revolver (without ammunition):

a. There are two important things to bear in mind concerning rapid fire practice with the revolver. The first is that to make the shooting in any degree accurate the piece must be cocked with the thumb for each shot and not fired by using the double action; the other is that the method of pressing the trigger must be carried on as described in Paragraph 8-b above.

b. The details of the rapid fire exercise for the revolver are the same as described above in Paragraph 10-d, except that the revolver is recocked each time with the right thumb. There are two methods of cocking the revolver, depending upon the kind of grip adopted by the shooter (see Paragraph 3-c, sub-Paragraphs (1) and (2)). These two methods of cocking the revolver are described below.

#### 11. Cocking the Revolver (with the close grip):

When the grip is used in which the hand is close up on the stock the thumb is placed on the hammer and the piece cocked in the most natural way, no endeavor being made to keep the sights pointing at the bullseye while cocking. The revolver should be permitted to tip upward and to the right as the hammer is pulled back. It will be found that as soon as the thumb is taken off the hammer the sights return to near the original point of aim (see Plate V).

#### 12. Cocking the Revolver (with little finger under the butt). (See Plate VI.):

a. The advantage of this grip in rapid fire is explained in Para-

graph 3-c (2-6). The cocking of the revolver, however, requires a great deal of practice and no one should attempt to do it with a loaded revolver until he has become expert at it through practice with an empty revolver.

b. Having the little finger under the butt brings the hand so low on the stock that the thumb can not get sufficient grip on the hammer to start it back. The hammer is started backward, therefore, by a short firm pressure on the trigger. As soon as this pressure on the trigger has brought the hammer far enough to the rear to permit the thumb to grip it firmly the pressure on the trigger is released and the cocking is completed by the thumb alone. The trigger must not be held back by the finger until the hammer is pulled fully back by the thumb or the piece will not stay cocked when the thumb is removed.

c. The process of cocking the revolver by this method is as follows:

(1) Place the ball of the thumb on the point of the hammer. If this can not be done, as in the case of men with small hands, hold the thumb pointed toward the hammer so that it will strike the ball of the thumb as it moves back.

(2) Give the trigger a short firm pressure, thus bringing the hammer back against the thumb.

(3) Release all pressure on the trigger and complete the cocking of the hammer by the thumb alone.

CAUTION. Do not hold the thumb up, with the intention of bringing it down on the hammer as it moves back. The thumb must be so held that the hammer will surely strike it as soon as it starts the backward movement.

d. It is frankly admitted that very few men will take the time, patience and sufficient practice to acquire the necessary facility in cocking the revolver as described above. However, those few enthusiasts who do devote the proper time to it will be fully repaid in the form of increased rapid fire efficiency.

#### 13. Quick Fire:

a. Quick fire is the term applied to the firing of a single shot at a target which is exposed for but two or three seconds. Usually the time is two seconds at 15 yards and three seconds at 25 yards. The prescribed position is usually that of "raise pistol"—(the pistol held near the right side of the head pointing upward)—while waiting for the target to appear. The target for quick fire is usually the silhouette of the upper half of a man's body.

b. Quick fire is executed in the same manner as the firing of the first shot in rapid fire exercise (see Paragraph 9-d, sub-Paragraphs (1) to (7), inclusive). In practicing either indoors, or out of doors, when disappearing targets can not be provided, stationary targets are used, the command "up" being given to signify that the targets are in sight and the command "down" to signify that they have been withdrawn.

(Continued in next issue)

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# The AMERICAN RIFLEMAN



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## The Little Shepherds of Kingdom Come

WASHINGTON has a rare collection of weird and unnatural specimens of the genus homo which would have delighted the heart of the late P. T. Barnum. They are not in the Smithsonian Institution, nor yet in the National Museum. The lobbies of the Capitol provide the setting in which these amazing creatures exhibit their asininities. Each group is engaged in button-holing congressmen in the effort to foist its pet idiocy on the American public by force of statutory enactment or constitutional amendment.

All claim to base their demands on the highest plane of Christian philanthropy, but among those who watch them do their stuff, who observe them living in luxury without any great amount of labor, there is a suspicion that in the privacy of their boudoirs they burn incense before an image of Mr. Barnum while intoning his famous formula for raking in the easy money—"There's a sucker born every minute," and "The American public likes to be hoodwinked."

Some new samples of this breed have been added recently to the already overflowing supply of unnecessary evils in the national capital. These appear under the label of "Committee on Militarism in Education." One John Nevin Sayre is curator of this precious collection. As advance advertising, Mr. Sayre had made public two letters which reveal to an unsuspecting populace that the menace of militarism is abroad in the land. One letter was from Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick, who acquired some fame as an industrious stoker of the home fires in the late war with the Central Powers. The other was contributed by Arthur E. Morgan of Antioch College in Ohio. Mr. Fosdick's letter informs a startled citizenry that the Reserve Officers' Training Corps is "a vicious institution, a recrudescence of militarism, and sheer madness."

Dr. Morgan sapiently remarks that military training in colleges has as its chief result "not increased efficiency in the technique of

warfare, but rather a change in the mental outlook of our young people so that they look upon war as a normal part of life and expect to take part in it."

Mr. Fosdick's record as a lover of peace is too well known to require any comment.

As for Mr. Morgan he is a fair sample of the so-called college "intellectual," most of whom are fools among scholars and scholars among fools. His statement classifies him.

War may not be a normal part of life, any more than smallpox, tuberculosis, or automobile accidents. But experience teaches that it is a part of life.

This United States is perhaps the one nation of history which never has committed an aggression against its neighbors. It is a nation whose existence has been marked by continuous neglect of common prudence in self-defense measures that is barely short of criminal. Yet in 150 years of existence it has fought six major wars, besides taking part in half a dozen minor campaigns—an average of a major war every 25 years—one for each generation. Mr. Morgan might gain some information if he would spare time from his perusal of the literature of the intellectuals—so-called—and the alleged classics to read Upton's "Military Policy of the United States."

So much for the standing of these gentlemen as intelligent and well informed citizens of the country whose policy they presume to try to dictate.

The AMERICAN RIFLEMAN holds no brief for the militarist.

It believes that the great mass of American citizens do not, in peace time, take kindly to the restraints imposed by military discipline. It believes that if shooting can be made a national sport; if the people as a whole can be trained in marksmanship, this country will be able to defend itself in a national emergency, because trained shots, within a few weeks, can be taught enough of the rudiments of combat practice to enable them to take care of themselves in the field when enjoying the advantage of marksmanship superiority.

But competent instructors must be available, and these can be created only in the military training organizations so bitterly condemned by the "intellectuals."

But, Mr. Fosdick and Mr. Morgan will exclaim: "This rifle shooting also is bad—it creates the desire to kill. We must abolish that also."

Already their supporters have begun drives to this end, notably in Chicago, where an educational official objects to the picture, "Spirit of '76," because "it creates a martial complex."

The idea seems to be to make the United States the international fatted lamb in the world of wolves. Mr. Fosdick and Mr. Morgan are the good shepherds who will lead it to the kingdom that will come when war-like aliens decide they need its territory for expansion, and that the international lamb is easy eating.

It is high time the American public took a hand and stepped on the pacifist worms which are gnawing away the safeguards of the heritage bought in blood and iron by the founders of this republic.

The so-called "intellectuals" have had a free hand in educational matters for a long time. They have preached against parental and faculty discipline; against any curb whatever on the "individualism" of "college men and women."

Leopold and Loeb, the Chicago chisel murderers, are the best examples of this system in its most pernicious phases. Worthless, irresponsible, joy-riding, flask-toting drug-store cowboys are its average product.

"The militaristic" schools seem able to turn out healthy, clean, two-fisted young chaps with a purpose in life and a will to accomplish it. Leopold and Loeb had no use for "militarism" and never submitted themselves to the discipline of a military training class. Their relatives wish they had done so.

The AMERICAN RIFLEMAN invites fathers to inform it which type of son they prefer—the Loeb-Leopold type, joy-riding girls to ruin with auto and hip-flask, finally killing a child in wanton egotism; or a clean-minded, healthy young chap, doing his bit toward national defense by striving for promotion in a student training camp or amusing himself in his spare time by trying to set a new world's record with his rifle.

# Metropolitan Indoor Championship

By Harry M. Pope and W. E. Trull

**H**ERE we are again; and, as the circus posters say, "Bigger and better than ever." It certainly went over with a bang; in fact, a lot of bangs.

Of course, the President of the League, Harry Pope, ran things, and that's that.

There is an old adage that "the last shall be first," so we will start backwards and prove it once more.

The night of the Championship was on. A number of the best shots in the East were on the firing line; good scores were coming in slowly. George Demeter, that genial, good natured fellow that keeps everybody in good humor, returned the first good score—490—and, by the way, the writer marvels as to how that Dutchman acquired the name of a Greek Goddess. If any goddess was ever shown at the Museum of Art with a shape like George's, the Veiling Committee would get busy and all the other gods and goddesses in Statuary Hall would fall off their pedestals.

There was a long interval before the next 490. Jimmie Hilborn came across with a 487. Not so good for her, but Jerry Hilborn slips in a pretty 495—two possibles, one ninety-nine and two made ninety-eights. It looked like the winning score. Paul Landrock made a 493. It looked like second place for him. Leo Manville, the capable executive officer of the league, had been working at the telephone since 2 o'clock, and it was nearly 10. He had paid his entrance fee, so he thought that, as all the rest were taken care of, he might as well use up some ammunition. He did! And the result—another 495—consisting of one possible, three ninety-nines and a ninety-eight. It was a tie, but Manville ranked Hilborn by having only one-ninety-eight. The last man to shoot won the match and the Championship of the Metropolitan District.

**I**N the preliminary Jerry Hilborn cleaned up with an even 1,000. Jimmie Hilborn was next with 997. The writer heard some one remark that if there was any one else in their family they contemplated introducing to the shooting game, he was going to quit. Joe Martin was third with 994. Samsoe, a novice, was fourth with 994, being outranked by Martin.

At the meeting to arrange for the shoot there were thirteen around the table; the shoot started on February 13th; the first possible was shot at thirteen minutes after three and there were 413 targets shot the first night. Harry Pope became a grandfa-

ther February 13th, the first day of the shoot, so you can readily see that it just had to be a success.

You know the small-bore clan is a cheerful bunch. There was no alibi bench this year. The favorite place to tell your troubles and examine all the new "dinguses" and "dew hickeyes" was the cleaning table. Stuart Scott and Ted Everett both sported new

he had ever made and he was wondering how it would feel to get two of them the same night.

The committee had fixed up a good sized table where the delicatessen gentlemen were to serve the sandwiches and coffee. Along came Paddy O'Hare. He saw the table and (well, you know that little Irishman) the lunch was served somewhere else and in a few minutes the banquet (?) table became a general store for the sale of shooting stuff. The funniest thing at the shoot was to hear Paddy O'Hare and Charlie Johnson in an argument.

Hoppes came down from Bear Rock with his crowd, 10 of 'em; a good steady, reliable bunch that can always be depended upon to support any shooting game. The Bridgeport bunch were there; Kuhn hoping to repeat last year's performance. The Roosevelt Club, the Mahwah, the Brooklyn, the Manhattan and the Outers' Club of Mount Vernon, were also well represented. There is no question about the popularity of the small-bore game. All you have to do is let it be known that there is a shoot on

and they respond.

Wilmington was there strong; Philadelphia also; Williamsport, Pa., and Poughkeepsie, N. Y. They came from everywhere. Some old-timers did not, but they were more than replaced by young new shooters.

Frank Kahrs and Major Dooley were there and they had also contributed to the prize list. The writer would have been entirely satisfied if only Colonel Tewes, Henry Marsh and Lou Weldon could have been there. That was all we needed to make the circle complete.

The shooting is history, and mighty fine history, as the list to follow shows and to quote Shakespeare (or perhaps it was the local paper), "A good time was had by all."

This would not be quite complete without a word about the remarkable shooting of Mrs. Hilborn, our "Jimmy," at the very end of the preliminary match she shot consecutive targets as follows: 99-100-W-W-98-100-100-100. We indicate targets withdrawn as soon as the possible 100 could not be made. The first 100 of this run tied for the possible of smallest diameter, 1.23-inch center to center of widest shots, and the third one nearly best it, being 1.24 inch.

Ninety men attended the entire shoot, 70 took part in the Championship, 65 possible 100s were made in the preliminary match, 11 in the Championship; total, 76 100s.

Special prizes for the first possibles of the night, each night, went to Solomon, Hilborn,



Leo Manville, winner of the championship 50 consecutive shots at 100 yards with a score of 495 out of a 500 possible.



Jerry Hilborn, winner of preliminary reentry

Pope barrels and many were the envious eyes cast at them. There was about an hour's argument about the height of the comb and we finally found out that the whole thing was about a difference of one-quarter of an inch. Another conversation was as follows:

"Hey! Old Man, how'd you make out that time?"

"Well, I think I have two ninety-nines, but after the Old Man sees them I suppose they'll be ninety-sevens."

There's a fellow sitting in a corner gazing vacantly in the distance; his mind a million miles away.

"What's the matter, Osgood?"

With a start he comes to life and mutters something about it being the first possible



Osgood and Sittler. For all but Hilborn, it was their first win.

Scores of the Indoor Championship Follow:

1. Leo Manville.....	99	100	99	99	98-495
2. J. M. Hilborn.....	100	99	98	98	100-495
3. Paul Landrock.....	100	98	98	98	99-493
4. C. S. Neary.....	99	100	98	98	96-491
5. Geo. Demeter.....	96	98	98	99	99-490
6. F. O. Kuhn.....	96	99	99	99	97-490
7. Walter Keasey.....	96	97	98	98	100-489
8. C. Wooleynan.....	96	97	98	99	98-488
9. Chas. St. John.....	97	99	98	95	99-488
10. Jos. Martin.....	98	95	98	100	97-488
11. L. T. Everett.....	97	99	99	99	94-488
12. L. B. Holler, Jr.....	98	97	98	96	98-487
13. Jimmy Hilborn.....	98	96	98	98	97-487
14. Edw. Hellingen.....	96	97	97	99	98-487
15. E. B. Rice.....	99	96	98	97	97-487
16. Chas. N. German.....	96	96	98	99	98-487
17. J. W. Hession.....	99	96	98	96	98-487
18. E. W. Trelawney.....	95	96	100	98	98-487
19. C. E. Johnston.....	94	99	97	100	97-487
20. Fred M. Osgood.....	98	97	98	98	95-486
21. Clarence C. Held.....	97	99	95	98	97-486
22. W. E. Trull.....	95	97	96	98	99-485
23. Fred W. Oswald.....	98	97	98	96	95-484
24. Morton Solomon.....	98	99	97	95	95-484
25. E. H. Proudman.....	95	94	94	99	98-484
26. D. J. Murphy.....	96	97	96	96	98-483
27. J. B. Grier.....	97	96	98	96	96-483
28. Hugo Monty.....	97	97	95	96	97-482
29. F. L. Fronm.....	96	95	99	96	96-482
30. Geo. Sittler.....	100	96	96	94	96-482
31. L. J. Miller.....	94	99	98	95	96-482
32. Gus Schweizer.....	97	98	96	94	93-482
33. H. J. Wood.....	98	96	95	94	98-481
34. Geo. E. Pederson.....	98	93	94	97	99-481
35. J. L. Roemisch.....	99	93	98	97	94-481
36. T. Samsoe.....	96	96	96	95	97-480
37. Lennart Hansen.....	98	97	93	98	94-480
38. F. W. McCollum.....	95	96	96	97	95-479
39. Chas. H. Johnson.....	98	98	93	94	96-479
40. Geo. B. Sheldon.....	99	88	97	98	97-479
41. John H. Dow.....	96	96	93	96	97-478
42. A. C. Russell.....	93	95	97	98	95-478
43. G. C. Pierce, Jr.....	95	98	93	97	95-478
44. Stuart Scott.....	93	96	98	94	97-478
45. M. W. Sargeant.....	92	95	96	98	97-478
46. Aex. Eisenbauer.....	93	99	97	93	95-477
47. Frank R. Ulmer.....	95	98	94	95	94-476
48. Wm. L. Stephens, Jr.....	97	94	94	92	98-475
49. L. R. Churchill.....	94	96	92	97	95-474
50. H. S. Overacre.....	91	98	96	94	95-474
51. E. F. Burkens.....	95	95	95	93	94-473
52. S. F. Skidmore.....	93	94	97	96	92-472
53. A. B. Handwerk.....	93	96	91	94	98-472
54. Chas. T. Wood.....	98	94	91	96	93-472
55. Wm. Keigley.....	98	95	89	96	93-471
56. Ralph T. Statler.....	97	96	97	97	84-471
57. W. H. Willard.....	96	94	97	96	87-470
58. Claude R. Brong.....	92	95	94	92	97-470
59. J. M. Sorensen.....	96	92	95	91	95-469
60. Chas. J. Walker.....	90	94	96	93	96-468
61. Jacob Mautner.....	93	92	93	98	91-467
62. H. A. Decker.....	93	93	93	94	93-466
63. H. F. Hedgcock.....	93	95	91	91	95-465
64. D. S. Rothrock.....	95	92	95	90	92-464
65. A. V. Perkins.....	84	93	94	100	89-464
66. Gerald S. Bean.....	92	94	90	89	91-456
67. C. P. DeLong.....	84	92	90	95	90-451
68. Ralph Wilson.....	90	91	89	92	88-450
69. Webster.....					
70. Terry.....					

High novice: L. B. Holler, Jr.

First Possible: Geo. Sittler.

Re-Entry Match on Pope Ring Target. "A" rings possible .25.

1. C. Wooleynan.....	24	Fecker Scope
2. E. W. Trelawney.....	24	Lyman Order
3. J. M. Hilborn.....	23	22 22 22 20
4. Chas. H. Johnson.....	23	22 22 21 21
5. Chas. St. John.....	23	20 19
6. Morton Solomon.....	23	18 18 18
7. Geo. B. Sheldon.....	23	18 18
8. W. L. Stephens.....	23	
9. C. C. Held.....	22	21 21
10. Paul Landrock.....	22	21 20
11. C. F. Johnston.....	22	19
12. Geo. Demeter.....	22	18
13. Leo Manville.....	22	
14. Floyd Oswald.....	22	

Final Scores of Preliminary Follow:

1. J. M. Hilborn.....	1000	15. Geo. Demeter.....	987
2. Jimmy Hilborn.....	997	16. Lennart Hansen.....	987
3. Jos. Martin.....	994	17. Leo Manville.....	985
4. T. Samsoe.....	994	18. Hugo Monty.....	985
5. W. E. Trull.....	993	19. Fred M. Osgood.....	983
6. Paul Landrock.....	993	20. L. B. Holler, Jr.....	982
7. C. H. Johnson.....	992	21. Edw. Hellingen.....	982
8. C. F. Johnston.....	991	22. D. T. Layton.....	981
9. G. E. Pederson.....	991	23. J. L. Roemisch.....	981
10. Morton Solomon.....	990	24. J. M. Sorensen.....	980
11. E. W. Trelawney.....	989	25. E. H. Proudman.....	980
12. D. J. Murphy.....	988	26. J. W. Hession.....	979
13. S. M. Milman.....	988	27. Wm. B. Lomas.....	979
14. L. T. Everett.....	988	28. E. B. Rice.....	977

First Possible: 1st night Solomon, 2nd night Hilborn, 3rd night Osgood.

Best 100, centre to centre of widest shots; measurement 1.23".

Tie between Mrs. Hilborn and Samsoe.

## The Evolution of the Cop

By Wilbur Cooper

PICKING on the cop" is an ancient sport. There is historic record of the fact that the young bloods of the Elizabethan era got a rare kick out of upsetting the "watch" in the mud which filled the streets of London in that day. There wasn't anything much the "watch" could do about it, for the gay blades who took part in that pastime were persons of influence—or had friends of high standing—a condition not unlike that which confronts the policeman of the present day.

Pestering the policemen, in the memory of all men now living, has been a favorite diversion of hoodlums, college boys, school urchins and convivial citizens who had a few shots of hootch under their belts. It still is in some sections, but with policemen getting somewhat short of temper and developing efficient trigger fingers the sport has declined perceptibly in the more congested portions of the country.

Much of the annoyance of the representatives of the law was pure fun and was recognized as such by the policeman. Where it was malicious the old-time copper went to work with fist and night-stick and taught the malicious ones the error of their ways. A gun was something he carried as a sort of badge of office—as he wore his shield and uniform, but never dreamed of using on a human being. Once in a while he shot a vicious dog with it, but that was an event in his life which the old-time policeman approached with much prayer, meditation and preparation.

Not infrequently, after a dozen or so misses, the marksman gave up in disgust and killed the animal with his club—or borrowed a shotgun. Shooting was not in the old-time police curriculum. It was regarded as bad form. To display a gun to intimidate a prisoner was tantamount to a confession of cowardice.

All of this, of course, is more or less history. The policeman of today is doing his best, under difficulties, to acquire skill in the use of his pistol. But among the handicaps he has to face is the fact that in most police departments his superior officers are old-time "harness cops" who in their days as patrolmen ruled their beats with fist and club. They still hold the views that prevailed in their youth—that the policeman who needs a gun to round up a criminal has a white feather somewhere about his person.

This attitude was given quite an airing in a college town a few years ago. A gang of students, exhilarated by synthetic gin, started to take the town apart, a barber pole at a time. A police officer undertook to reason with them. Howls and jeers and a shower of brickbats punctuated their reply to his pleading. Somebody in the mob fired a revolver—maybe a blank. Another heaved a

rock which caught the "law" squarely amidships. Mr. Cop picked the lad who threw the rock out of the crowd and started to hale him to the hoosegow. The gang became a mob. One lad, more bold, or more ginned than the others, rushed the policeman, threatened to "get" him and reached for his hip. That policeman had been a sergeant of marines in France. He knew what to do with trouble when it came his way and he carried his revolver where he could get it in a hurry.

Item: One dead student.

The mob, strange to say, became suddenly calm, and permitted the policeman to depart with his prisoner without further ado.

The investigation which followed revealed that the shooting was thoroughly justified, that a number of town hoodlums had mingled with the students, and that these, at least, were armed and watching for a chance to "bump off" the policeman. But the chief of police of that town was an old-timer.

He'd quelled many a college riot with fist, club and No. 14 boot, and when he learned that the policeman had used a gun he threw a fit. He busted the cop, announcing to all and sundry that any man who couldn't handle a little disturbance without using a gun had no business on the police force. For a long time after that the town was the mecca of roughnecks and hold-up men—all packing heavy artillery.

The policemen on the beat, knowing the hopelessness of trying to arrest an armed desperado with club and fist, were at pains to be elsewhere when trouble started, because they didn't want to be fired off the force for using their guns. There's a new deal in that police department today. A couple of banks were robbed and the chief saw the error of his ways.

A POLICE inspector of 25 years' service in a lively Ohio town long held the views expressed by the college town chief.

"I couldn't see this gun business at first," he told me. "When I was walking a beat I was a pretty good man, if I do say it myself. You had to be. The minute you got on a beat the roughnecks would give you a try-out. But I never bumped into anything I couldn't handle with my mitts and my stick. Once or twice a drunk pulled a nickel-plated revolver on me and I took it away from him and crowned him with it. I couldn't see any sense in this gun play at all. I was against it. I figured that if a man couldn't handle a prisoner he had no business on the force. Well, here a couple of years ago a bird started shooting up a coffee shop.

"I was across the street—and I didn't have a gun. As a matter of fact, I seldom carried one—didn't know anything about it and always was afraid it would go off by



accident. This baby breezes into the street and I beat it across and grabbed him. He shoved the muzzle of that gun into my middle and I heard it snap a couple of times before I took it away from him. He calmed down after that and told me 'If that gun wasn't empty I'd have fixed your clock for you all right.' Then it dawned on me that it wasn't my ability to take his gun away, but sheer luck that had saved me. A week later I bumped into another jam. The officer who was with me was an ex-marine—and a crack pistol shot. The bird we were after started to burn us up at about 15 yards. I wanted to rush him, as he started to run. But this ex-leatherneck stopped dead still. 'Take it easy, Inspector,' says he; 'you can't run as fast as a bullet.' With that he hauls out his revolver, cocks it, takes a quick sight and cuts loose. Our man stopped then and there with a bullet through his hindquarters. I'd probably have got myself shot. I'm too old a bird to learn any new tricks, but, believe me, I'm for cops learning to shoot."

Take the case of Jack Shea, Chicago's famous chief of detectives. A strapping man in his prime and utterly fearless. He had the super-courage complex, believing that no man living had as much nerve as himself. Few did. When he came to the force they set him on a beat in the "Back o' the Yards" district where the lads were hard-boiled and didn't love the "law." Jack had them eating out of his hand in a week. "Red" Doyle, the bad man of the district, feared by cop and citizen alike, tried to run a blazer on Jack. Shea grabbed him by the neck, shook him as a terrier would shake a rat—"Red" was strong, but Shea was a young giant—knocked him silly with a smash on the jaw and then advised in this wise:

"Ye good-for-nothin' tramp, ye, if ye iver pull wan af ye're dirty jobs on my beat I'll take ye to pieces and sind the pieces to the pinitin-shary, so I will. Now git along and behave yerself."

**R**ED" behaved for a time. Then there was a box-car robbery in which a railroad detective had been severely injured. At first it was thought he would die, but he didn't. Shea investigated quietly and hung the job on "Red."

When he approached "Red" in the latter's favorite hang-out "Red" pulled one of those short, clumsy "bulldog" revolvers so popular in the nineties.

"Drop that," Shea warned; "don't be tryin' any of your bluffs on me. Ye haven't the nerve to chance the gallows and ye know it."

Whereupon he walked into "Red," disarmed him, whaled him to a fare-you-well and dragged him to the police station. In due time "Red" went to the Joliet penitentiary, whence he escaped only to be rounded up, given another beating, and sent back by Jack Shea.

On exploits such as these Shea climbed to the chief-of-detectives' office. And to the day he died he would have contemptuously

"busted" any policeman who used a gun in making an arrest. Men now guiding the destinies of the police in Chicago were trained under Shea—and they to this day haven't overcome his prejudice against a gun. For years after Shea's death men he trained were chiefs of the department—and gun-play was frowned on. There were a few interludes. Gen. LeRoy T. Steward was chief for a time. A crack shot himself, he believed in teaching the police to use their weapons. But he went out of office and an old-time cop came in. Blooey went the pistol practice. Spiders spun their webs on the target ranges, which were used to store the junk that accumulated in the department. After a few of these regimes along came Fitzmaurice, one-time top-hole newspaper reporter, an observing gent and a live-wire, as chief of police. Target practice again became the order of the day. The policeman who succeeded him has been thirty years on the force. He's making a sincere effort to convert himself to the theory that shooting is a necessary police accomplishment, but he mourns the fact that there are no more cops like himself and Jack Shea.

And his captains, most of them, are veterans like himself. They don't savvy the shooting game.

I stood beside one of them during a riot. No braver man ever walked. He faced that mob without quiver, tried to talk it into going home, and, when he failed, fired a *jack-etted* bullet into the *pavement* to scare the crowd. The bullet, of course, ricocheted, tore a hole in the pants of a cop who was hurrying to the captain's rescue and wounded an innocent bystander two blocks away who stood with a baby in his arms. The captain didn't know a bullet would act that way. He'd never fired one before.

The story is the same in New York. That town's first gun-fighting cop was a sort of social outcast when I was a reporter at the old Mulberry street station years ago. He had been developed by the Tong wars and Black Hand activities. A slightly built chap, he had the courage of a pit bulldog, but he couldn't handle the six-footers. So he used a gun—efficiently. They sent him to break up the Blackhanders and the Tongs and he did it to the tune of funeral music. But the police of that day never resigned to him. The new generation, however, regards his exploits as among the finest traditions of the force. And they are learning to shoot, because, in spite of the prejudice of the old-timers, it is being driven home to the police heads in every city of this country that the policeman who can't shoot is at the mercy of the criminal gunman.

**B**UT many of them ask, "Why the gunman? We didn't have him years ago."

Then they rush around and demand a lot of silly laws prohibiting the manufacture and sale of guns, overlooking the fact that in the "good old days" when they were harness cops few states had anti-gun totting laws; that anybody who wanted a gun could tote it, in

most places, and that one could be bought in every hock-shop and hardware store in the land.

Why, then, didn't crooks carry guns?

They did—"American Bulldogs" of .38 caliber mostly.

Why, then, didn't they use them?

In the answer you'll find the key to the present situation and that answer is—"No chance for a getaway!"

This is the feature that those loudest in their clamor for the disarmament of the country miss. This writer stumbled on to it by accident and with the help of John Dietz, famous pistol shot and veteran New York police instructor, and of Emmett Dalton, member of the Dalton band, that had bad luck years ago in trying to hold up a bank in Coffeyville, Kans.

Mr. Dietz put it briefly and to the point:

"When I was a youngster every crook was packing a gun—but they packed it only to scare folks with. You didn't often hear of one of them using it and then it usually was an accident—got nervous and pulled the trigger without intending to. Now, it wasn't that crooks were any more sweet and saintly then than they are today, but it was because safety-first is always the crook's motto. In those days if a crook shot some one the first thing we did was throw a cordon around the district in which the murder took place, guard all trains and telegraph the towns to stop any wagons or buggies if they didn't know the occupants. In a few hours we had our man. In due course of time he was executed or sent up for life. If he went up for life he usually stayed there.

"Now a mob of crooks can tear into a town or a district in a high-powered automobile, stick up a place, kill a couple of people and streak it to a hang-out fifty miles away before the alarm can get started. It's the automobile that's making the going tough for the police—not the one-hand gun. A little job of bank-robbery with maybe a killing or two never bothered a crook. What worried him was the get-away. He couldn't make it in the horse and buggy days. But he can make it now with the fast auto. That's why safe-blowing is getting to be almost a lost art and the crooks depend on the daylight stick-up and speed for their living."

**E**MMETT DALTON told me the same thing. The Dalton boys, as old-timers will remember, had built up quite a reputation as the leading bank robbers of their day. The mantle of the James boys appeared to have been handed down to them and they were doing their best to live up to the tradition. One day they decided to levy tribute on Coffeyville, Kans. As they rode toward the town they were recognized and a reception prepared. About the time they had made their bank collection they bumped into a cross-fire in the village square and it utterly ruined them. A couple of the gang were killed. The rest were badly shot up. Emmett, who had led the getaway, looked over his shoulder and saw that the rest of the

boys were missing. He went back to see what was keeping them. The villagers showed him. After a doctor had picked a dozen bullets and a few hundred shot pellets out of Emmett's anatomy they sent him to prison for a long, long stay. Finally he was pardoned and for years has been walking in the straight and narrow path, a pretty decent citizen in spite of his past.

But now and then he becomes reminiscent.

We sat at dinner one night in a little Kansas City cafe when the newsboys began calling an "extra" about a robbery that had taken place in an isolated Kansas town. Two automobile loads of bandits had torn into the town, laid a barrage through the main street, robbed the bank and hiballed out of town before the villagers found out what all the shooting was for. We had been discussing a couple of similar incidents which had taken place the week before when the newsboy's cry reached our ears.

"There you are," said Emmett, "a bunch of drug-store cowboys, hopheads and lounge lizards with automobiles can get away with something the hardest-boiled men of twenty years ago fell down on. Why, if our crowd had been supplied with automobiles we'd have moved the Capitol at Washington over across the river and carried the treasury building home with us. But in our day you had to depend on horses. Travel was slow. You had to get within ten miles of a town the day before you raided it and you couldn't get more than fifteen or twenty miles away in the next ten or twelve hours. Then you had to stop and rest your horses. Naturally when a gang galloped by on horseback somebody recognized them, and probably when you started beating back from the hold-up the whole country was in arms.

"Now a gang plans a robbery fifty or sixty miles away. The gangsters travel in a closed car, nothing suspicious about that, tear into a town, hold it up, and in a couple of hours are fifty miles away again. In the time that it took us to go fifteen or twenty miles the modern auto bandits can put 200 miles between themselves and the place they staged the hold-up."

These men know what they are talking about. One has had a lifetime of police experience. The other was no "small-time" bandit when he was working at it. The Daltons were the best—or worst—of their day.

AND the history of the gunman's rise bears them out. Looking back over a quarter of a century, I can recall all the famous murders of the early nineteen-hundreds, which is the same as saying I can recall them all, because every murder, in those days, was a national sensation. There were two types—the furtive, carefully planned murder and the murder done in the heat of passion or in the fury of hate or fanaticism.

In the former type the plans for the get-away were prepared in advance, the victim lured to a favorable spot and the body disposed of so that its discovery would not interfere with the slayer's escape. Such were

the "Thorne" and the "Schmidt" murders—both "trunk mysteries."

Yet this elaborate preparation, of necessity left a chain of circumstantial evidence and usually the killers were apprehended and executed, as they were in both the cases cited.

In the latter type the killer struck his victim, regardless of consequences, being willing, in his insane fury, to pay for the satisfaction of killing with his own life. Such was the shooting of President McKinley, of Mayor Carter Harrison of Chicago, of Jim Fiske and of Stanford White.

The early days of the automobile saw little change. The early "horseless carriages" lacked speed and reliability and the crook shared the opinion of the rest of the world that they were more or less a rich man's toy—and a nuisance in that they scared horses. As improvement came, Mr. Crook found that the things could be stolen, given a coat of paint and sold in a ready market if the price happened to be right. He began stealing them, and gradually discovered, to his surprise, that the things would run, and that they were speedier than a horse. He began trying them out for the get-away on little safe-blowing jobs in towns not too far from the big city. The scheme worked well. Auto stealing became a recognized business in the underworld and every crook of standing rolled over the macadam in his personal, stolen car.

CAME the gambling scandal in New York.

A gambler named Rosenthal had been remiss in his payment of graft to the powers engaged in attending to such matters and the police closed his place. He had paid well and frequently up to that time and resented the "bump." New York at the time was having one of its occasional attacks of reformitis and Mr. Rosenthal began talking to the reformers. This annoyed certain persons of influence in the underworld of Gotham and they began to cast about for ways and means to shut off Mr. Rosenthal's loud speaker. After some little research they discovered that the populations of graveyards are models of silence and discretion and decided to present Mr. Rosenthal with parking space in one of the most exclusive churchyards of the metropolis.

Three or four crooks of the type which would cut any throat for two bits were selected for the job—Whitey Lewis, Lefty Louie and Gyp the Blood were among those chosen, if my memory is not slipping—to present Mr. Rosenthal with his harp, wings and deed to his new home. Ways and means were discussed. The conventions of the period decreed that Mr. Rosenthal be lured to some waterfront dive, gently but firmly knocked on the head and slid into the river. But Mr. Rosenthal was a wary bird and didn't lure worth a pre-Volstead beer-cheek. So some genius pointed out that with a fairly speedy auto and a mob of determined men he could be bumped off in the middle of Broadway so quickly and efficiently that the

bumpers would be over in Brooklyn before the police or the populace discovered what all the excitement was about.

The matter was attended to accordingly. Mr. Rosenthal was fatally shot at the entrance to a Broadway hotel. The shooters hopped into their cars and departed as per schedule before either cops or innocent bystanders realized that murder had been done. But they bungled a bit. They didn't completely silence Mr. Rosenthal, who in intervals of lucidity before he died gave the police a few clues.

Incidentally there had been too many conferees in the plot to kill Rosenthal, and when the police, aided by what little clues Rosenthal had let drop, began grabbing the suspects and introducing them to the rubber hose, the water cure, the gold-fish and a few other cute little appliances kept in all well-regulated detective bureaus, the boys began to weaken. Soon a few of them were "Singing like Caruso," in the language of the underworld—telling all they knew and a lot they merely guessed at and some more that they believed the police wanted them to tell. A lieutenant of police and a gang of gunmen went to the electric chair for the Rosenthal job.

For the moment the underworld made up its mind that the auto killing stunt was the bunk. But the New York situation was acute, quite a number of citizens, according to the lights of Crookdom, needed bumping off and were too smart to be trapped where the bumping could be done in a quiet and orderly manner. Then it occurred to some genius that the Rosenthal convictions were not the result of the open shooting and the auto get-away, but rather in spite of it. They discovered, upon rumination, that the killers had made a clean get-away, that nobody had identified them—not even Rosenthal himself—and that only two items could be blamed for their undoing. The first was their failure to make certain Rosenthal was completely and thoroughly dead; the second, the fact that too many persons were in the plot and some had weakened and told.

They decided to try the auto stunt again. It worked. It was tried again. And again it worked. It was a great boon to gangland. No more worry about luring a killee to the killing, with a lot of bother and sometimes a lot of unavoidable circumstantial evidence. Just pick him out of the crowd, shoot him—and make sure you kill him, don't economize on lead, there's more available—climb into the auto and beat it. Gangland's mortality rate took a jump.

IT took such a jump that one Tim Sullivan, old-line politician who had been collecting enemies for many years, decided that he might be on some killer's list. Tim believed in prevention when possible. He wasn't in any hurry to grab a harp. So he decided to do a little preventing. He introduced and caused to be passed in the New York legislature what is known as the Sullivan law. It has been amended—for the worse—two or



three times since Tim's demise, but it is about as rotten a piece of legislation as can be found in a long walk.

Tim was no fool. He didn't believe for a minute that the law would decrease gun-toting to any appreciable extent. But he did figure, and not without reason, that it would increase his own personal safety. I asked him about it one day and here is his explanation about as he gave it to me:

"Sure I know it won't make these crooks quit carrying guns. But it will make 'em careful who they use 'em on and it will give the police a club to use when they want it. 'Tis not easy to prove murder the way they're doing it nowadays. No. But if a copper drags a man that's known to be a murderin', thievin' scoundrel before the judge and shows the judge a young cannon and says 'Your honor, look what I found this vagabond carrying!' Is the judge going to believe the policeman or the crook? I'm asking you! Yeah! He'll believe the cop, of course, and send the crook up for the limit. And these murdering scoundrels know now that if anything happens to Tim there'll be a parade of 'em before the judge until the prison overflows and then they'll be building a new prison for them."

"But," I asked, not that I was as dumb as I look, but because I wanted to get Tim on record, "supposing the crook says the cop framed him?"

"And isn't it possible for the cops to do a lot of framing with this law? All they've got to do is slip a gun in some poor ex-convict's pocket and they've got him nailed to the cross."

Tim chuckled.

"Sure and that's true and it's too bad, entirely," he retorted.

"But no honest citizen would be having any dealings which would make a cop do that—and if he could prove his honesty the judge might take his word and let him off. But the crooks ought to be in jail, anyhow, and if they're trying to reform they should get out in the great open spaces where they're not known and where they're not likely to be carrying around any grudges that they can satisfy when they get a drop or two of liquor aboard. New York's no place for 'em."

"But you admit they'll get guns," I insisted. "How will that law protect you?"

"Sure, and didn't I tell you," he came back. "If anything happened to me, my friends would be locking 'em up for the next ten years. I have some bitter enemies, but I have some friends who'd go to hell for me."

And that was true. Tim Sullivan had friends who would have sacrificed themselves cheerfully for him. But he had bitter enemies as well. Hence, the infamous law that is on the New York statute books—the law that made Sullivan immune to the vengeance of his foes because of the club over crookdom it gave the cops who would have died for him.

**B**UT the Sullivan law had no effect on Gangland in its intra-state affairs, so to speak. Killing went merrily along in New York.

The Chicago underworld made a discovery about that same time—to wit: that the auto was a handy thing for a hold-up man.

One Teddy Webb, a good-for-nothing loafer who began his career as a sneak thief, ran short of cash one night while doing the town in a stolen auto. He drove over to Lovers' Lane in Lincoln Park, held up a few spooning couples, took a shot at some cops who interrupted him, stepped on the gas and escaped. The police, of course, were on foot, got only a fleeting glimpse of the speeding car and were more or less helpless when Webb, encouraged by his success, began to terrorize the town as the "First Auto Bandit." Webb got into the habit of shooting at the police "just for the fun of it." He had discovered that with an auto he could make his get-away easily.

If he could have resisted the temptation to boast about being a bad man he might have been going yet, for at first the police hadn't the least idea of his identity. When they finally learned it he had them buffaloed. They'd flush Webb after a lot of hunting and then he'd fire a few shots at them, sometimes wing them, step on the gas and beat it. They threw about a ton of lead after him, all told, and never scored a hit.

There was a young detective on the force at the time who conceived the idea that a cop who could shoot straight might have an edge on Webb—who was at best a bum shot.

The "dick," one Mike Grady, now a lieutenant of police, sneaked in a bit of target practice and the next time he ran afoul of Webb, who in the meantime had killed a policeman, took careful aim, let drive and brought Mr. Webb down rather neatly. Webb got a life sentence. That was 15 years ago. He escaped from prison last year and marveled at the improvement in the technique which he had pioneered.

"Damn it," he told this writer just after his capture, "I'm glad to go back to the stir (ganglandese for prison). I used to think I was pretty good, but now I couldn't drive down Michigan boulevard without blocking traffic. Gee, man, if I'd had the get-away cars they have now I'd never have been caught."

He added that his gunplay was incidental and that the automobile was the principal tool in his trade of crime.

"When you use a gun you've got to have a quick get-away," he explained.

**A**ND there is ample evidence that the "get-away" is the thing. Dion O'Bannon, a Chicago bootlegger, offended some powerful rival. Three men drove up to the florist's shop he used to camouflage his real business—across the street from a great cathedral where services were being held—

parked their speed-car around the corner, thoroughly and efficiently killed Mr. O'Bannon, stepped into their machine and vanished.

A policeman was walking his beat a block away and heard the shots. A "flivver" patrol from the police station was two blocks away. But "flivvers" can't catch expensive cars built for speed. And the killers worked so rapidly that nobody could furnish a description of them. Had they been forced to escape on foot or in a horse and buggy the story would be different—quite likely they would not have committed the murder. A dozen other crimes have been committed in similar fashion in the last six weeks. Things have changed a lot since Jack Shea and his partners whaled fear of God and the police into a pack of hoodlums with club and fist.

The day is not far off when the cop will toss away his harness and his thick-soled shoes and motorize himself—not with flivvers, either. He'll have real speed and he'll learn to shoot. In many cities he's learning.

State constabularies are leading the way—with motorcycles and fast autos. The mounted trooper is a pretty sight, but he can't catch a racing car. The motorcycles and fast police cars can and do.

The younger police officials realize this—realize, too, that policemen must be taught to shoot at the public's expense and not their own. But the old-timers, far too many of them, are blocking the road, trying to keep the harness cop in harness, pounding the pavement and furnishing a target for the festive asphalt Arabs.

These old-timers hope to suppress crime by anti-gun laws, basing their pleas for such legislation on the fact that in their youth there was no gunplay—therefore since the gun is used in crime they would abolish the gun.

Some of them also want to regulate the length of women's skirts and weep for shame when they approach a modern bathing beach. One old chap nearly had apoplexy when he found a girl getting her hair cut in his favorite barber shop. They all belong to the horse and buggy age. They think in terms of that age. They dreamily long for old Dobbin, the comfortable back room of Mr. Dooley's bar, leg-o'-mutton sleeves, false hair, bloomed bathing suits and burlesque shows. But it's a vain wish.

This is the day of bobbed hair, fast autos, flappers, bathing beauties, synthetic gin, easy money and beau brummel crooks. The old-time, two-fisted copper is as out of place as a hoop-skirt. The cops who will finally put the bee on crime will be hard-driving autoists with a shooting skill that will make robbery, hold-up and crime in general a precarious occupation.

When we motorize out cops, make them skilled shots and pay them enough so they don't have to stoop to petty graft to support their families, we'll have crime on the run.

But it's easier—and cheaper for the present—to pass fool laws. It is a habit of the



great American ostrich to stick its head in the sand while Gangland kicks it in the pants.

OF course, there is another little sidelight the point made by Mr. Dietz—"In due course of time he was executed or sent up for life. If he went up for life he usually stayed there."

Nowadays when the police catch them they are seldom executed. This writer is personally acquainted with twenty professional gangsters, convicted of murder and sentenced to life imprisonment, who are now gainfully engaged in the bootlegging business. He knows of as many more. As for executions—they've gone out of fashion in most of the crime-ridden communities. We have become a soft people—without the nerve to protect ourselves from predatory humans. We get all worked up over some atrocious crime, but when the criminal is brought to book a silly jury, an asinine judge, or a spineless parole and pardon board saves him from the hangman. If these do their duty the sob sisters get busy and weep on the neck of some governor until the noose is cheated.

Take the murder of little Bobby Franks, the most notorious of the century. Two young scamps killed the child wantonly. They didn't have a single extenuating excuse. Yet the greatest criminal lawyer of the age—and incidentally the most accomplished actor—a man who can weep real tears with a facility that would make a movie actress famous, talked to a halt-baked judge until these two degenerates were sent to prison instead of to the scaffold as they deserved. This pretty episode was followed by a wave of juvenile crime throughout the country. Here's another sample:

A hold-up man walked into a drug store in the heart of Chicago. Meeting with resistance, he killed a poor clerk. He was caught, identified and convicted. A jury sentenced him to hang. He carried the case to the highest court in the state—tried to carry it to the Supreme Court of the United States, which refused to hear it. He was given a sanity hearing. The jury held him sane. The sob-sisters and nit-wits got busy. A great—and exceedingly yellow—metropolitan newspaper saw a chance to use him as a circulation builder. Its editors framed up several stunts which delayed the execution. Finally, after midnight, some six hours before this killer was due to walk to the gallows, representatives of this newspaper "found"—by carefully prearranged agreement—a judge with superior jurisdiction who conveniently happened to be at his club at 2 o'clock in the morning, and who, quite by accident, of course, had his clerk and bailiff with him, and who then and there convened court, ordered a stay of execution and a new sanity trial. The newspaper had a great scoop.

It was on the streets telling of the reprieve while the representatives of the other papers and some hundreds of persons were at the jail awaiting the execution. The new

sanity jury sent the killer to an insane asylum. I have seen him and he's no more crazy than any other crook too lazy to work for an honest living. I could give hundreds of instances of this sort if the AMERICAN RIFLEMAN had space to print them. They are not hearsay—they are matters of intimate personal knowledge. They are not peculiar to any one city. They are a national disgrace.

THERE is the other side of the picture.

In a great northern city a gang of bandits had terrorized the Italian section of the town. Finally they went outside their regular beat and killed a cashier, whose wife appealed to my newspaper for help in avenging her husband's murder. I personally dug up the evidence which the police used against this gang. They were convicted and sentenced to the gallows.

One of them, a young chap who had been given every chance to amount to something, had an exceptionally fine voice. He became the "songbird of the jail." The society women and the simps, the sob-sisters and the slushheads became infatuated with his voice. They set out to keep him from the gallows. He was as mean and tough a little killer as I ever have seen, but they circulated petitions, wept on the governor's neck and generally raised Cain.

"He shall not hang" was their battle cry.

But the governor happened to be a man of sense. He checked up the evidence, sent for this writer and got some facts inadmissible before the jury which convicted this young wolf and declined to interfere.

The young gangster promised to sing on the scaffold. He didn't. He took the matter seriously. It was a great lesson to him.

The rest of the gang took the same route. And for six months that city didn't have any crime worth mentioning.

The same city had an epidemic of attacks on children. Several little girls were murdered. The murderers were apprehended, confessed and pleaded guilty, expecting to be given life sentences from which they would be pardoned in a few years. They guessed wrong. The sitting judge was a man. He hanged them out of hand. Children were safe for a long time afterward.

And that's another answer. When we punish crime we'll curb it.

#### Remember—

An ad. in the Arms Chest will sell what you don't want and bring you what you want. Read the terms carefully before mailing in your ad.

#### N. R. A. SALES SERVICE

Cleaning Patches...	\$1.00 per thousand
Stazon Chloroil solvent .....	.35 per bottle
Stazon Gun Oil...	.30 per can
Stazon Rust-Off .....	.20 per tube
Shipped by parcel post prepaid.	

#### NO FREE RIFLE INTERNATIONALS THIS YEAR

AFTER considerable correspondence and several conflicting letters from the International Shooting Union, official information has been received that there will be no International Free Rifle Matches under the auspices of the International Shooting Union this year. The Italians have promised to hold the matches, however, at either Rome or Parma in 1927, and it is felt certain that the following year the Dutch will hold the matches of the International Shooting Union in connection with the staging of the Olympic Games at The Hague.

#### THE .38-50 BALLARD

By S. W. MCP.

IN the issue of Feb. 1, 1926, of AMERICAN RIFLEMAN a brother rifleman signed G. A. L. is having the same trouble as I had in securing proper ammunition for the above rifle.

I recently purchased one of these old rifles from the widow of a former Scheutzen rifleman. The barrel was not stamped with the calibre; but fortunately a few empty shells were found with the outfit, and came to the conclusion that they were of the .38-50 cal., although not marked on the base of the shells.

They are exactly two inches in length, 7-16 of an inch outside measurement at the base, with hardly any taper towards the muzzle.

In comparing the shell with the .38-55, I found the latter to measure 2 1/8 inches long, the outside dimensions at the base the same as the .38-50, but slightly more taper towards the muzzle than the .38-50.

I have cut down the length of the .38-55 to two inches on a number of these shells (a simple operation) so as to have a supply on hand for future use, and by using a light powder charge at first, expand these shells to a perfect fit for the chamber of the rifle, which, no doubt, has been slightly enlarged by use.

In loading up the few .38-50 shells on hand, I used a shell full of F. G. King's Semi-smokeless with soft wad on top, and seated an Ideal cast bullet 1 to 20, No. 375, 248, weighing 255 grains, in the rifling 1-32 of an inch ahead of the shell.

Having mounted a Stevens telescope previously on the barrel, I took a few shots to get on the target, and with the remaining 3 loads hit an inch black target paster cutting well in. The distance was 100 paces, muzzle rest, which goes to show these old "smoke-sticks" can shoot some, even after years of service.

I am sorry the ammunition gave out, but will write again of my experience, if interesting, in trying out this rifle.

I also own a .32-40 Ballard and enjoy shooting it more than any of the other twelve rifles I have.

The "Biography of the Ballard" was very interesting to the writer, and no doubt to many others, and I hope we will hear more about this fine old rifle.

# The Rifle in the Revolution

By Roy C. McHenry

THE battle of Lexington, precipitated by Major Pitcairn's cuss-words and whatever damage he did with the pair of Highlander pistols that he cut loose by way of emphasis, was a strictly local affair and the "embattled farmers" who were present and took part there and at Concord had hardly a rifle in their entire outfit. They brought with them their long fowling pieces and those who happened to own them carried the *Queen's Arm* muskets that had been handed down to them by their forebears, who had used them in the French and Indian War, King George's War, and I don't know how long before that.

Barring the absence of bayonets, which the fowling pieces had never had, and which had been lost or mislaid from the *Queen's Arm* muskets long before, the guns used by the minute men were every bit as good as those of the British grenadiers, for the Brown Bess (otherwise *Queen's Arm*) hadn't been improved in any way since the days when King William issued orders to scrap the matchlock muskets and use flintlocks instead.

You couldn't hit a flock of barns with any of them at a hundred yards except by luck. Of course, when they got to close quarters, the bayonets on the regulars' muskets gave them a big advantage, for few of the minute men had the foresight to bring along their pitchforks, which would have evened matters up on the hand-to-hand stuff. Still, they could get behind stone walls and trees and blaze away, while the Britishers had to stay out in the open when the lead commenced to come their way.

I can't help being sorry for the British soldiers. The way they got them to enlist in those days was to pick out likely lads and either get them drunk or have a press gang grab them and drag them by force, and when they sobered up or came to from the crack over the head they had received from the recruiting party, there they were in uniform and that was all there was to it.

That uniform was the most uncomfortable, except that of the Hessians, that was ever devised. If you dressed up soldiers that way now, there's be a mutiny inside of two hours. They had to wear heavy, long-skirted red woolen coats, winter and summer, breeches so tight that it made their legs go to sleep just standing up in them, and gaiters reaching to their knees. Their shoes—I suppose I should say *boots*, seeing they were British, were the only sensible and comfortable articles of clothing that were issued to them. On their heads they wore either helmets with high brass front pieces or bearskin shakos. Over their shoulders they wore cross belts (which they had to keep pipe clayed), joined on the breast by a shiny buckle which made the prettiest kind of a bull to aim at.

At the end of the right belt hung the cartridge box, on the left was attached the bayonet scabbard and behind it dangled the canteen. This last was an enormous affair, holding a gallon, not always of water, and a pint's a pound, you know. Around their necks they wore high, tight, leather stocks, which permitted them to look neither to the right nor the left hand. On their backs they carried knapsacks which contained their spare socks and B. V. D.'s, if any, a blanket and, I judge, half a hod of bricks and a few flatirons, for when the 48th started to climb Bunker Hill they carried loads of 125 pounds apiece, exclusive of their muskets. And, it was contrary to the regulations in such case made and provided, to remove said knapsacks when they went into battle.

I'll bet every man jack of them subscribed to General Sherman's definition of war.

THE news of what had happened at Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill was carried far and wide through the thirteen colonies and quotas from the different provinces, the nearest ones first, came flocking in. Soon after George Washington had been made the commander of the *rebel* army and had neatly cooped up General Gage and his army of lobsterbacks in Boston town, Captain Nagel's company of Berks County riflemen, the first organization of rifles to arrive at the scene of hostilities, came swinging into Cambridge and reported for duty. They were Pennsylvania Dutch, almost to a man, but the other seven companies from over towards the Susquehanna were mostly made up of Scotch-Irish settlers. Two rifle companies from Maryland came next, one of them commanded by Captain Michael Cresap, who marched with smiling face, though every stride brought him pain and he knew that Death stalked just two paces in his rear. And Death made up the interval as soon as he had reached Cambridge.

Last but not least came two companies of rifles from Virginia, under Captain Dan Morgan, for whom Destiny had reserved a front seat in the Hall of Fame. Captain Dan was not an F. F. V. He was born in New Jersey and had only lived in the Old Dominion for ten or fifteen years. He was what we would call a roughneck, nowadays. In his youth he had been a pugilist and considerable of a booze fighter, but had given up both lines of activities. Physically he was one of the biggest men in the American army. He was not altogether prepossessing in appearance, for his face was disfigured by a deep scar, which is charitably omitted from the paintings of him that have come down to us.

He had accompanied Braddock's disastrous

expedition and because of some minor military offense, a British subaltern had seen fit to impose the infliction of 500 lashes upon him, a terrible punishment, which only one of his iron frame could have survived.

On the arrival of the Virginia companies at Cambridge, he drew them up in line for Washington's review, and coming to the salute, reported, "General, from the right bank of the Potomac."

To the New Englanders, the riflemen appeared an addition of doubtful value. The minute men had been drilled to some semblance of military precision, but the Pennsylvanians, Marylanders and Virginians straggled along without the slightest pretense at formation. Some of them wore long pantaloons buttoning at the ankle and rifle frocks, while others preferred buckskin leggings and Indian breech-clouts, with a liberal expanse of bare leg in between, which deficiency was somewhat masked by the long skirts of the rifle frocks. The only thing approaching uniformity in their attire was an inscription painted across the breast of each shirt, "Liberty or Death."

The weapons that they carried were unfamiliar, too. They each had a tomahawk and long knife in their belts and in their hands they had slender guns with stocks of curly maple and brass patch boxes, taller by a head than the New Englander's muskets, with heavy octagonal barrels. The bore was smaller than that of the muskets and fowling pieces, something around half an inch across, and they were said to be more accurate than the smoothbores, although one Massachusetts man who had traveled in backwoods Pennsylvania achieved a reputation as a liar because he stated that they would kill at forty rods.

ONE of the first impressions of civilized warfare which the riflemen received after their arrival at Cambridge was that they vastly preferred deer hunting. To begin with, it was closed season on the British officers and grenadiers who were incautious enough to appear at exposed points in the enemy's entrenchments, just out of musket range, and make insulting gestures at the aggregation of "peasant rebels." The reason for this prohibition, however, was economic and not humanitarian. Powder was scarcer than hens' teeth among the American forces, and not a man in the rifle organizations was allowed more than ten rounds. As the smoothbores used larger charges, they had less in proportion.

Another thing which galled the frontier riflemen was that they were required to perform what they had always considered farmers' work, and consequently degrading. Day after day, in the broiling sun, they had



to build stone fences, and as fast as they were finished another detachment, with laden handbarrows, buried them a foot deep with dirt. These were *redans* and *escarpments*, as they were informed by the young whippersnapper with a green cockade on his hat, dangling artillery saber and Bostonese accent, who superintended their labors.

At first they hated him for a slave driver, until they noticed that he didn't duck and dodge half as much as they did, when an occasional round shot came whizzing over from Boston way, and that when there was any lifting to be done, he at once reduced himself to the ranks and took the part of two men in it, regardless of his good clothes. After that, they tried to find out his first name, so they could call him by it and show that he was admitted as an equal among them. He told them that this was considered unconventional in military circles, but for their information that he was Captain Henry Knox. Before snow flew, he was wearing a colonel's "epaulettes and within two years he became a major general and commanded the artillery until the end of the war.

One day in September, soon after the riflemen had learned that a barrel filled with sand must be called a "gabion," nine or ten ox carts, heavily escorted, came creaking into camp and each man was treated to the luxury of a full horn of powder. The musketeers got their share, too, only they had to go to the bother of making it up, with buck and ball, into paper cartridges.

**R**IGHT after the issue of the powder to the riflemen, the officers and grenadiers in the enemy's fortifications began to find out that a man who stood on a parapet and thumbed his nose at his neighbors across the way was mighty likely to be brought in on a stretcher, so they abandoned the practice. The previous insults still rankled in the bosoms of the riflemen, however, and thereafter they didn't wait for the Britishers to try to execute "eyes right" and "salute" at the same time, before they let drive at them. This caused the redcoats to follow the line of lowest visibility whenever they approached the breastworks and to cuss feelingly at the "(deleted) shirt-tail men with their (deleted) twisted guns," which were popularly supposed to be capable of shooting around corners.

Even the waters of the bay grew unsafe for the besieged army. One day a rifleman, while reconnoitering, spotted a scow manned by several men of the King's Own Irish, or some other of Gage's regiments, which had been sent out to anchor some buoys. It was a good half mile out, close to 900 yards, and the rifleman had left his scope, micrometer and even his wind gauge at home. There was no range officer present to make the score official and no marker to signal where his sighting shots struck, but that rifleman dropped right down in a patch of bushes on the hillside overlooking the bay, and shot and shot until a look through the transparent

side of his powder horn told him that he hadn't enough left for another charge, before he quit.

Then, without jotting down a figure in his score book, he picked himself up and hiked over the hill, back to camp. By and by the scow drifted with the wind back to Boston. On its arrival there was a hurry call for stretchers sent in on account of the condition of the members of the crew, for such of them as hadn't cashed in were suffering acutely from lead poisoning.\*

I'm sorry I can't give you the name of the rifleman who caused all this havoc. Circumstances point somewhat to Tim Murphy. He was with the Northumberland County company of the Pennsylvania Rifle Regiment at the siege of Boston and he was probably the finest rifle shot in the war. It was impossible to have done such shooting with round ball and Tim was one of the very few who used what was then called a "picket" or conical bullet, in his double-barreled Golcher. On the other hand, Tim never laid claim to it and he was not at all averse to blowing his own horn, especially when he had a few under his belt.

The siege of Boston was simply a case of sit down and wait. There were no sorties or attacks to amount to anything, so outside of sharpshooting, there was comparatively little work for the riflemen. That fall, though, three of the rifle companies were assigned to accompany Arnold's expedition to Canada, and with the outfit was Daniel Morgan, still a captain and destined to become a prisoner of war, with a lot of his fellow riflemen. If you care to read about the dangers and privations they were up against, read John Joseph Henry's account of it in the Pennsylvania Archives.

It is not my intention to write a history of the American Revolution at this time, at any rate, so we'll have to skip on and just hit the high spots. It doesn't signify, however, that rifles didn't figure prominently in the engagements. Kichline's Corps at the Battle of Long Island, held off a vastly superior force of Highlanders and Hessians until it was practically wiped out, but by that time the bulk of the American forces had been ferried across the East River. The riflemen stayed on the job all through the disheartening retreat through New Jersey, though a lot of *near* patriots who thought that the war could be conducted on a piece-work basis, quit and went home.

War times usually bring out a lot of new inventions in the firearms line, but so far as I am able to ascertain, the Pennsylvania rifles remained in *statu quo*, as the lawyers phrase it, all through the Revolution. There is one mention of a telescope rifle in a bill passed by the Continental Congress, but outside of that there were no improvements. The Pennsylvania Dutch gunsmiths kept on turning out rifles on the same pattern that had been used in the French and Indian War, plain pieces without any inlay or other

decoration, and some of them cut without any twist to their rifling, under the mistaken notion that such a gun would do equally well with ball or shot.

**I**T wasn't until August, 1777, that Morgan's Corps was organized. He came home, or rather back to headquarters, a paroled prisoner, so he could take no part in the fighting, but it didn't prevent him from going about and making inquiries as to who were the best shots in the army, and one morning the orders were read off which assigned these men, almost without exception, to what was known as the 11th Virginia Regiment, out of compliment to its commanding officer, although it might just as well have been called a Pennsylvania regiment from the number of men from that state who were in it.

Our friend Tim Murphy's name was one of the first that went on Morgan's list. Then there was Dave Elerson, son of a Scotch refugee born in Virginia, who became Tim's particular buddy in all enterprises, John Wilbur, William Leek, William Lloyd, Elijah Hendricks, Derrick Haggidorn and a giant of a man named John Garsaway, who I believe was the original of the character Jack Mount, who figures prominently in that wonderful series of novels covering the Revolutionary period in New York, "Cardigan," "The Maid at Arms," "The Hidden Children," "The Reckoning" and "The Little Red Foot," by Robert Chambers.

I suppose these men felt as swelled up over their transfer to the new regiment as if they had made the International Team, and well they might, for the only organization which anywhere near approached them in marksmanship was Captain McCottry's company of rifles, who operated under Francis Marion, the "Swamp Fox," in the Carolinas and Georgia, and McDonald, one of Marion's lieutenants, who is credited with shooting Lieutenant Torriano, a British officer, through the knee at three hundred yards, very long range in those days.

It was a matter of a month or six weeks before Morgan was formally exchanged, when he received the command of his *corps*, and the first service of any note which it performed was in the campaign which resulted in the surrender of Burgoyne.

(Continued in next issue)

#### FEDERAL BAG LIMITS REDUCED

**T**HE Federal daily bag limits on a number of migratory game birds have been reduced under an amendment to the migratory-bird treaty act regulations adopted by the Secretary of Agriculture and approved by the President on March 8. Hunters may take only 20 Wilson snipe or jacksnipe a day under the new regulations. The limit on sora has been reduced from 50 birds a day to 25, and on rails and gallinules except sora a bag limit is prescribed of 25 in the aggregate of all kinds, but not more than 15 of any one species. A daily bag limit of 25 is fixed for coots. The season on black-bellied and golden plovers is closed indefinitely. These reductions and close seasons apply

\* Sawyer, Firearms in American History, Vol. I.



throughout the country, regardless of any State law which may allow greater privileges.

In addition to the above, changes were made in the open season for hunting waterfowl in Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, New Mexico, eastern Washington, and the counties of Nantucket and Dukes in Massachusetts. In Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky the open season was changed from September 16 to December 31 to the period October 1 to January 15; in New Mexico from October 1 to January 15, to the period October 16 to January 31; in eastern Washington from September 16 to December 31, to the period October 1 to January 15, and in the counties of Nantucket and Dukes in Massachusetts from September 15 to December 31 (which will continue as the open season for the remainder of the State of Massachusetts) to the period October 1 to January 15. These seasons apply to waterfowl (including ducks, geese and brant) and to coots, gallinules, and Wilson snipe or jacksnipe, but the close season continues on wood ducks, eider ducks and swans.

## Automatic and Six Gun

By E. H. Stuermer

**M**UCH discussion has lately appeared, not only in THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN, but in other magazines as well, regarding the relative merits of the automatic and the six-gun. Most of these articles are ambiguous and misleading. To say one type of side-arm is better than the other is to invite criticism, if the purpose for which the type is intended is not taken into consideration.

One man likes the automatic and for his use probably the automatic is the best, while another is just as strong in his conviction and believes the six-gun to be superior. Both may be right, provided the gun is used for the purpose for which it is intended, but let one of these enthusiasts work or use of his weapon encroach upon the field of the other, and, no doubt, he will be influenced.

The writer read an article the other day in which the writer defended the automatic pistol by reason of the fact that the automatic is the side-arm of our military forces. Well and good enough that it is, but arms that are suitable to the Army and Navy may not be suitable to your and my purpose.

Let us consider what is required in an arm in actual battle and then we can, no doubt, understand why our Ordnance Department adopted the automatic pistol in preference to the revolver. The arm must, of course, have rapidity of reloading—surely there is no faster method of reloading than to have a pocket full of loaded automatic clips and use them as needed; rapidity of fire; number of shots per clip and non-cocking for accurate fire. There is the criticism that the automatic does not function as well as the revolver, but what of that? If it should fail in action, throw it away and requisition the supply officer for a new arm as was done in the World War.

The .45 caliber automatic pistol is designed to deliver a knock-down blow at short distance and for that work it is supreme, but it is not extremely accurate.

By these statements the revolver by no means takes a back seat, in fact there are many things to be said in its favor. One of the features of the revolver that appeals to me most strongly is its shooting qualities. It is far more accurate than an automatic and it does not throw "flyers" as the automatic does at times. The accuracy and reliability of the revolver can be ascertained by looking over the championships and world's records made in the U. S. Revolver Association activities for 1924-1925.

While all purchasers of hand arms are not target men, soldiers or huntsmen, there is a vast number who purchase arms for home protection and also personal use. Which is the best type for that purpose?—A revolver, and the reason is that a loaded revolver, while ready for instant use, is never cocked and consequently there are no springs that are compressed. This is not true of the automatic. Even if the automatic is not cocked but loaded, the magazine spring is compressed and if this spring is compressed for too long a time, it will become weakened and a jam may occur, or, it may break and, of course, the arm will be inoperative. Most people who buy hand arms for home protection, load the arm and may not fire it but once a year and that is on the fourth of July, and many do not fire the arm that often. It can readily be seen that a revolver loaded, and provided the ammunition does not deteriorate, will be ready for instant use at any time.

After all is said and done, it depends upon what work you want the arm to do.

## Making .40-70 Sharps Straight Shells

By J. V. K. Wagar

**J**UST the other day I bought a single-shot Winchester rifle which was chambered for the .40-70 Sharps Straight cartridge. The barrel was in very fine condition, so I at once decided to keep it as it was, instead of having it rechambered for some other cartridge.

But to find cartridges was a real problem. The stores no longer carry them, nor do the cartridge makers still produce them; and, among some thousands of old cartridges which I keep around just for such purposes, I found only three for the .40-70 S. S. There were a lot of .40-70 Ballard shells, but these had larger heads, more taper, and shorter shells, and would not go more than three-fourths the way into the chamber.

So I dug around among the various other .40-70's, .38-70's, .40-82's, and .40-72's, looking for something I could use. Some of these I sized and some I expanded, but I had no success until I got down a box containing a lot of old .35 W. C. F. cartridges loaded with Hoxie bullets.

I pulled the bullets from several of these shells, expanded the bottlenecks by means of a four-sided, slowly tapered reamer, its edges dulled for such uses, until practically all of the bottleneck was smoothed out of each shell, and until the mouth of each shell would hold a .38-40 bullet easily. In other words, until the mouth was a little larger than actually needed, just in order to remove as much of the bottleneck as possible. Then I sized the enlarged mouths by inserting the shells into the chamber.

The resulting shells fitted the chamber snugly along almost their entire lengths, and were easy to insert and to extract. I loaded them with 50 grains of black powder and some .38-40 bullets (the longer .40-70 bullets could not yet be inserted because of the remaining evidences of the bottlenecks), then fired these loads. I then had a bunch of perfect .40-70 S. S. cases, excepting that they were almost 1-10 inch shorter than standard.

But such a slight discrepancy made no difference in accuracy, limited the powder capacity scarcely at all, and worried me very little. My .35 W. C. F.-.40-70 S. S. cases were still a pinch longer than their nearest competitors, the .40-70 Ballard shells, and forever removed my fears about not getting cases for the .40-70 Sharps Straight.

This was all very nice, but that illusive 1-10 inch bothered me just a very little, so I experimented further until I unearthed some .38-72 W. C. F. cartridges. The shells of these were a little longer than necessary, so I cut off the extra lengths, opened the very slight bottlenecks on these as I had done with the .35 W. C. F.'s and tried these in the rifle. They went in just a little harder than desirable, although with much less force than was required to strain the rifle action, but I had to use a cleaning rod to dislodge them.

The friction marks occurred in the first quarter-inch ahead of the rim, so I revolved this portion of each shell against a fine-toothed file, cutting very lightly and evenly, until each shell could be inserted into the rifle and extracted easily. Then, before giving these shells their initial firing to smooth out the bottlenecks, I polished the filed areas with fine-grained emery cloth.

These altered .38-72 cases have smaller rims than those on the regular .40-70 S. S. and .35 W. C. F. cases, and very ill-fitting extractors occurring on some rifles may slip off them if the shells ever tend to stick. But in properly constructed and fitted actions they work very well.

During the last few days I have fired a sufficient number of shots with these altered shells to know that they will give, if anything, even longer life than the old .40-70 S. S. shells. And it makes me happy to know that many good .40-70's around these United States can be taken down from the walls on which they hang and given proper exercise again, if all that keeps them confined is a lack of shells.



LEO MANVILLE

Winner of the Championship  
Match

# Wow! Wha

## U. S. .22 N. R. A.'s Sweet at the Metropolitan

WHEN the walls of the 47th Regiment Armory in Brooklyn had echoed to the last shot of the 1926 Metropolitan matches, it was found that marksmen using U. S. .22 N. R. A.'s had again swept the boards. This is the fourth time .22 N. R. A.'s have cleaned up in the five times that this 100-yard indoor classic has been held.

First, second and third in the championship. First, second and third in the preliminaries. Fourteen of the first twenty places in the championship. Fourteen of the first twenty places in the preliminaries. The first "possible" on each of the three nights of the preliminary matches. The smallest "possible" (tied). All these honors went to shooters of U. S. .22 N. R. A.'s.

And what shooters they proved themselves to be!

Leo Manville, in winning first place in the championship with 495, made a score that has been beaten but once in the history of the Metropolitan matches.

The same score was registered by Jerry Hilborn, but he dropped to second place as Manville's lowest ten-shot score was a 99 while his own was a 98. Hilborn, however, with a perfect 1000, had previously won the preliminaries, in which Mrs. Hilborn with 997

JERRY HILBORN

Winner of Second Place in the  
Championship and First Place  
in the Preliminaries

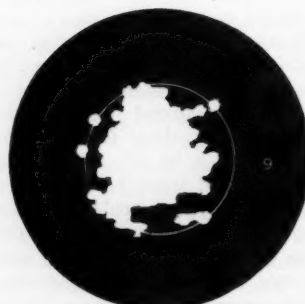


JOSEPH MARTIN

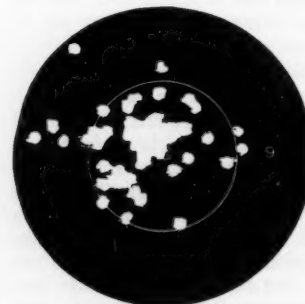
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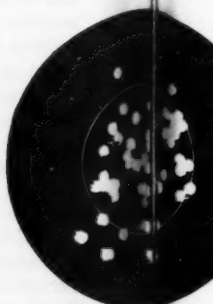
111 Broadway New



Composite of Hilborn's 100-Shot  
"Possible" in Preliminary Match



Composite of 50 Shots by Hilborn  
in Championship Match



Composite of Manville's 50  
in Championship Match

# What a Win!

## Sweep the Boards Again

### Metropolitan Matches

and Joseph Martin with 994 had taken second and third places, respectively.

Mrs. Hilborn was one of the outstanding figures of the matches. In carrying away second honors in the preliminaries, she broke the women's record of the world for 100-yard shooting. In addition to this, she made a ten-shot "possible"—a group that was equalled by only one. The group had a spread of but one inch and twenty-three one-hundredths.

One-hundred-yard indoor shooting is the acid test of the accuracy of small-bore ammunition. There is no wind. There is no change of light. If the cartridge and the shooter's rifle are accurate, he will get what he holds for—no more, no less. The fact that the following shooters won the places they did in the Metropolitan matches with U. S. .22 N. R. A.'s is positive proof of the accuracy of these superlative cartridges.



PAUL. LANDROCK  
Winner of Third Place in the  
Championship



JOSEPH MARTIN  
This Place in the  
Preliminaries

#### Championship Match

1st	Leo Manville.....	495
2nd	Jerry Hilborn.....	495
3rd	Paul Landrock.....	493
5th	George Demeter.....	490
7th	Walter Kelsey.....	489
9th	Charles St. John.....	488
10th	Joseph Martin.....	488

#### Preliminary Match

1st	Jerry Hilborn .....	1000
2nd	Mrs. Hilborn.....	997
3rd	Joseph Martin.....	994
6th	Paul Landrock.....	993
7th	Charles Johnson.....	992
8th	Charles Johnston.....	991
10th	Morton Solomon.....	990

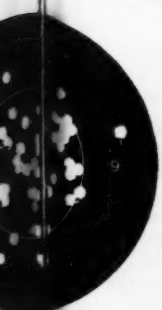
#### MRS. J. M. HILBORN

Who Won Second Place in the  
Preliminaries and Tied for the  
Smallest "Possible"

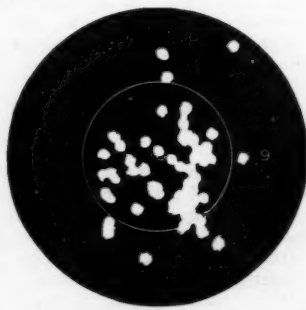


## S. CARTRIDGE CO.

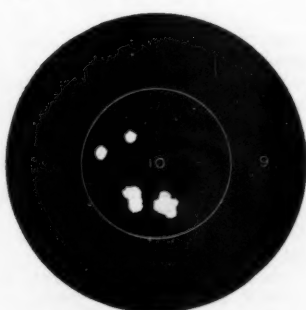
New York, N. Y.



50 Shots by Manville  
in Preliminary Match



Composite of 50 Shots by Landrock  
in Championship Match



10-Shot Group Mrs. Hilborn, One  
of Two Groups Which Tied for  
Smallest "Possible"





Conducted by C. B. Lister

### THE PERRY OF THE NORTHWEST

WHAT Seagirt is to the Atlantic seaboard and Mid-west, and Perry is to the nation, Missoula, Montana, is to the Northwest—a classic shooting affair. Under the auspices of the Fort Missoula Rifle Club, a match has been developed at the Army Target Range, Pattee Canyon, Missoula, Montana, that attracts the cream of the marksmen of the Northwest, and that may, before many years, be the means of bringing about consideration of the proposal to hold a national match in that section of the country.

The idea of shifting national sporting events to various parts of the country is gaining strength, and the fact that Chicago is actively bidding for the Army and Navy football game indicated that before long San Francisco, Los Angeles and other cities, far removed from the National Capital, will obtain serious consideration of their claims for a chance to see the Army and Navy elevens in action.

That this should be followed by a similar attitude toward the National Matches seems logical and when the time comes for consideration of the matches as a movable event Missoula is likely to be a contender for the honor of entertaining them. Starting in a small way and under the usual handicaps which beset all shooting organizations, the Missoula shooters have made progress that is little short of marvelous. The matches this year rank favorable with any matches of the shooting world. They will be shot Saturday, May 15, and Sunday, May 16.

The tournament this year will consist of one free rifle event, two service rifle team events, one individual pistol event, one individual small-bore event, and one trap event. Silver cups and trophies, and silver and bronze medals will be awarded to teams and individuals, placing first, second and third in each event. Seventy-five per cent of entrance fees will be awarded to first three places in each event, 25 per cent being retained to defray the expenses of the tournament. Gold medals and silver cups to rifle champion and all-around champion of the Northwest.

Team entries must be in the hands of the secretary, Fort Missoula Rifle Club, Fort Missoula, Montana, by midnight, May 14, 1926. Post entries for teams will be charged at the rate of entrance fee plus 50 per cent.

Winners of medals retain same permanently. Winners of cups hold cups for one year. Teams or individuals winning a cup

three times, not necessarily consecutive, retain permanent possession of the same. Cups remain property of the Tournament Directors until permanently won under this ruling.

Rules: N. R. A. Rules will govern in all events, unless otherwise stated in the detailed program.

The tournament officials reserve the right to make any changes, substitutions, or eliminations relative to the events, or the program, should such action become necessary through unforeseen circumstances, arising prior to, or during the tournament.

Tournament officials: Capt. W. S. Wood, 4th Infantry, Executive Officer; Lieut. F. M. Alexander, 4th Infantry, Chief Range Officer; Lieut. N. C. Caum, 4th Infantry, Secretary.

### PROGRAM

#### First Day—Saturday, May 15, 1926

##### 7:00 A. M.—Anthony Wayne Free Rifle Match

Open to—Any one.

Course—200 yards, 2 sighting shots, 20 shots for record.

Arm—Any type; sights, any type; ammunition, any type.

Position—Standing.

Entrance Fee—\$1.00.

Prizes—Whitefish Chamber of Commerce Cup, Silver Medal and cash to winner; Bronze Medals and cash to second and third place.

Winner, 1924—D. A. McClure, Rocky Mountain Rifle Club, Butte, Montana.

Winner, 1925—Mr. Regnes, Corvallis Rifle Club, Hamilton, Mont.

##### 9:00 A. M.—Rosebud Small Bore Match

Open to—Any one.

Course—50 yards, 10 shots for record; 300 yards, 10 shots for record.

Arm—Any caliber; .22 rifle, any sight or ammunition.

Position—Prone, no rest.

Entrance Fee—\$1.00.

Prizes—To winner, Missoula Mercantile Cup, Silver Medal and cash. Bronze Medals and cash to second and third place.

Winner, 1924—T. A. McMahon, Rocky Mountain Rifle Club, Butte, Mont.

Winner, 1925—Lieut. Maertens, 4th Infantry, Ft. Geo. Wright, Wash.

##### 1:00 P. M.—Powder River Pistol Match

Open to—Any one.

Course—25 yards, 12 shots, slow fire; 50 yards, 12 shots, slow fire; 15 yards, 12 shots, rapid fire; 25 yards, 12 shots, rapid fire.

Arm—Any pistol or revolver, open sights, barrel not over 10 inches.

Entrance Fee—\$1.00.

Prizes—To winner, Winchester Trophy, Silver Medal and cash. Bronze Medals and cash to second and third place.

Winner, 1924—C. E. Pray, Wallace Rifle Club, Wallace, Idaho.

Winner, 1925—Lieut. Maertens, 4th Infantry, Ft. Geo. Wright, Wash.

##### 3:00 P. M.—Trap Shoot

Open to—Any amateur.

Course—100 single targets, unknown angles, shot in four events of 25 targets each, sixteen-yard rise.

Arm—Any 12-gauge shotgun, or smaller.

Ammunition—Any 12-gauge or smaller, loaded with smokeless powder not to exceed one and one-fourth ounces of shot.

Entrance Fee—\$4.00 (pigeons furnished free).

Prizes—To winner, Cup, Silver Medal and cash, Bronze Medal and cash to second and third place.

Winner, 1925—Mr. Jack Boehme, Missoula, Mont.

### Sunday, May 16, 1926

##### 7:00 A. M.—Fourth Infantry Team Match

Open to—Any six-man team.

Course—500 yards, 10 shots for record; 600 yards, 2 sighting and 10 shots for record.

Arm—Service Rifle, as issued.

Sight—As issued.

Ammunition—Any factory loaded.

Position—500 yards, prone, no rest; 600 yards, prone, with sandbag rest.

Entrance Fee—\$6.00 per team; individuals, \$1.00.

Prizes—To winning team, Cup, Silver Medals and cash, Bronze Medals and cash to second and third teams.

Winners, 1924—Wallace Rifle Club, Wallace, Idaho.

Winners, 1925—Roosevelt Rifle and Revolver Association, Whitefish, Mont.

The High Rifle Cup, presented by Barney of Missoula, will be awarded to the team member making the highest score in this event.

##### 1:00 P. M.—Western Montana Team Match

Open to—Only Montana Teams are eligible for title and Cup. Teams from other States are eligible for medals and cash prizes.

Course—200 yards, 10 shots for record, position standing; 300 yards, 10 shots for record, position 5 standing, 5 kneeling; 200 yards, rapid fire, 10 shots, standing to kneeling; 300 yards, rapid fire, 10 shots, standing to prone; 500 yards, rapid fire, 10 shots, prone.

Time—200 yards, one minute; 300 yards, one minute and ten seconds; 500 yards, one minute and twenty seconds.

Arm—Service Rifle as issued.

Sight—As issued.

Ammunition—Any factory loaded.

Entrance Fee—\$6.00 per team; individuals, \$1.00.

Prizes—To winning team, Silver Cup, Silver Medals and cash, Bronze Medals and cash to teams in second and third places.

Winners, 1924—Fort Missoula Rifle Club (third place, highest Montana team).

Winners, 1925—Fort Missoula Rifle Club (third place, highest Montana team).

High Rifle Cup awarded to team member making the highest total score in this event.

*High Rifle Champion of the Northwest  
(title Guaranteed by the N. R. A.)*

High Rifle Championship of the Northwest will be awarded to the competitor making the highest aggregate score of all service rifle and free rifle events (small bore scores not counted). Entry must be made prior to opening of first scheduled event, no post entries.

Entrance Fee—\$1.00.

Prize—H. O. Bell Cup and Gold Medal.

Winner, 1925—Mr. John Reubke, Wallace, Idaho.

#### All-around Champion of the Northwest (title guaranteed by the N. R. A.)

All-around Championship of the Northwest will be awarded to the competitor making the highest aggregate score in all events. Entry must be made prior to opening of first scheduled event, no post entries.

Entrance Fee—\$1.00.

Prize—du Pont Sterling Silver Trophy and Gold Medal.

Winner, 1925—Capt. Easley, 4th Infantry, Ft. Geo. Wright, Wash.

#### Army Qualifications

By firing the Western Montana Match and the Fourth Infantry Match, contestants, if they so desire, may have their scores certified by the tournament officials, for War Department Marksmanship Qualifications, provided they comply strictly with the provisions of Training Regulations No. 150-10 (Rifle Marksmanship), referring to rifles, ammunition, use of sling, etc. No charge for the above.

Contestants arriving by train will be met with transportation at railroad station and taken to range, providing they notify tournament officials twenty-four hours in advance of time of arrival and name of railroad.

Contestants, who so desire, will be quartered free of charge in floored tents with all bedding furnished.

Meals will be furnished to all credited contestants, who so desire, at the rate of 50 cents per day per person.

Road to target range is suitable for motor transportation.

**Target Range**—The Pattee Canyon Range is a newly constructed Army range, with twenty-one targets for each firing point up to and including 600 yards. Range faces north by west, is enclosed all around by woods, firing conditions and light are excellent, both mornings and afternoons. The range will be available to contestants for practice on the day prior to the opening of the tournament.

For further information address The Secretary, Fort Missoula Rifle Club, Fort Missoula, Mont. W. S. Wood, Executive.

#### OHIO TOURNAMENT WINNERS

By DR. M. E. McMANES

In awarding prizes in the Columbus Dispatch Rifle Tournament and the Ohio championship matches, the committee followed the established custom of giving merchandise to unknown scores. This method does not appeal to the more experienced marksman, but in this instance it was thought advisable to encourage beginners.

After deducting the actual expenses of conducting the matches the balance of the entry fees was divided according to accepted standards among the high ten competitors of each match.

The cash donated by various rifle clubs

was apportioned among the four prime matches and was considered the same as merchandise and distributed accordingly.

All unknown prizes were determined by lot as soon as the number of entries for each match was known. In this way no one knew who was to receive a prize until the completed list was made up as here presented.

Cash and merchandise as here listed will be immediately sent by Mr. E. M. Farris, Secretary of the Ohio League, Crestline, O.

Inquiries concerning any of these scores, prizes or other information wanted should be addressed to Dr. McManes, Piqua, O.

#### MATCH ONE—Qualification Course—Ontario-Ohio

Match—Prone, 75 feet:

Name	Score	Place	Prize
A. J. Yearsley...	399	1	\$10.00
Will Restron...	398	3 28 V's	4.00
W. A. Good...	398	4 24 V's	3.00
J. C. Beedle...	398	2 29 V's	2.50
A. E. Hart...	397	5 31 V's	2.50
Fred Johansen...	397	6 24 V's	2.00
Ben Riley...	397	7 22 V's	2.00
F. D. Wilson...	396	8 27 V's	2.00
Geo. M. Castner...	396	9 22 V's	1st \$2.00

H. S. Miller...	396	10 22 V's	6th \$2.00
L. E. Klein...	396	11 11 V's	Sub. H-T-T

H. H. Jacobs...	393	13	250 Targets
M. L. Bonta...	393	14	
E. E. Bashore...	392	14	
J. R. Moser...	392	15	\$2.00

Dale Arnold...	392	16	Sub H-T-T
D. R. Maxwell...	391	17	
Chas. E. Hicks...	391	18	
C. E. Boys...	390	19	Sub. Am. Rifle.

F. H. Micklaus...	390	20	500 rounds amm.
L. L. Snoffer...	390	21	
J. L. Noonan...	389	22	
W. B. Jaynes...	388	23	Sub. H-T-T

E. M. Farris...	388	24	
W. A. Ferguson...	388	25	500 rounds amm.
V. L. Compton...	388	26	
E. Q. Starr...	387	27	Shooting Case

J. L. Martin...	387	28	\$2.00
Harvey King...	387	29	
W. D. Allen...	387	30	2.00
J. T. Maris...	386	31	

R. D. Barden...	386	32	Sub. H-T-T
A. H. Hofer...	385	33	
C. E. Henderson...	385	34	\$2.00
C. E. Boles...	385	35	

J. C. Denham...	385	36	
C. M. Hale...	382	37	Gun Sling
D. M. Beaird...	381	38	
L. C. Sherman...	380	39	\$2.00

M. P. Coyle...	379	40	
W. R. O'Neill...	378	41	2.00
Chas. Fike...	378	42	
H. L. Johns...	377	43	2.00

E. N. Littleton...	376	44	
C. H. Murphy...	376	45	2.00
A. J. Fritz...	376	46	
W. T. Foley...	374	47	2.00

Joe Harnish...	373	48	
J. H. Hagan...	373	49	2.00
H. B. Clark...	372	50	
O. W. Hale...	369	51	

C. A. Martin...	356	52	
S. W. Teague...	355	53	
C. M. Bebout...	354	54	
H. G. Hammond...	310	55	

C. D. Edens...	143	57	
D. B. McMillan...	291	56	
C. C. Norrick...	58		Did not shoot

Match—All Positions, 50 feet:			
Name	Score	Place	Prizes
A. E. Hart...	772	1	\$5.00 and Fecker Mts.
L. E. Klein...	771	2	4.00

D. B. McMillan...	771	3	3.00
J. C. Beedle...	769	4	5.00
Ben Riley...	769	5	2.50
J. R. Moser...	769	6	2.00

Dale Arnold...	766	7	2.00
H. B. Clark...	764	8	2.00
F. D. Wilson...	764	9	2.00
H. H. Jacobs...	763	10	2.00

E. B. VanVoorhis...	762	11	Cuff Links
Geo. M. Castner...	760	12	
A. H. Hofer...	758	13	\$2.00
H. P. Coyle...	758	14	

A. J. Fritz...	756	15	Sub. H-T-T
D. M. Beaird...	753	16	
C. E. Henderson...	753	17	Sub. H-T-T
C. V. Zuppan...	751	18	

E. E. Bashore...	751	19	500 rounds amm.
R. D. Barden...	750	20	
W. T. Foley...	748	21	\$2.00
V. W. Corfman...	746	22	

E. M. Farris...	745	23	Cleaning Rod
Harvey King...	744	24	
Howard Cahill...	743	25	Sub. Amer. Rifle.

Match—Three—Columbus Positions, 50 feet:			
Name	Score	Place	Prize
J. E. Miller...	774	1	\$7.00 and Win. .52
A. E. Hart...	772	2	6.00

J. R. Satava...	771	3	5.00
L. E. Klein...	771	4	4.00
D. B. McMillan...	771	5	3.00
J. C. Beedle...	769	6	2.00

Ben Riley...	769	7	2.00
J. R. Moser...	769	8	2.00
Dale Arnold...	766	9	2.00
H. B. Clark...	764	10	2.00

F. D. Wilson...	764	11	2.00
H. H. Jacobs...	763	12	2.00
E. B. VanVoorhis...	762	13	2.00
Geo. M. Castner...	760	14	2.00

A. H. Hofer...	758	15	2.00
H. P. Coyle...	758	16	2.00
A. J. Fritz...	756	17	2.00
D. M. Beaird...	753	18	2.00

C. E. Henderson...	753	19	2.00
C. V. Zuppan...	751	20	2.00
E. E. Bashore...	751	21	2.00
R. D. Barden...	750	22	2.00

W. T. Foley...	748	23	2.00
V. W. Corfman...	746	24	2.00
E. M. Farris...	745	25	2.00
Harvey King...	744	26	2.00

Howard Cahill...	743	27	2.00
W. A. Good...	743	28	2.00
H. C. Duke...	742	29	2.00
H. J. Nye...	741	30	2.00

Chas. Fike...	740	31	2.00
H. L. Johns...	740	32	2.00
D. R. Maxwell...	738	33	2.00
M. F. Darfe...	735	34	2.00

O. W. Hale...	734	35	2.00
Arthur Marriott...	733	36	2.00
C. Nikodym...	731	37	2.00
F. M. Wurtsbaugh...	730	38	2.00

M. L. Bonta...	729	39	2.00
W. A. Ferguson...	728	40	2.00
Scott Hathaway...	727	41	2.00
G. N. Robertson...	725	42	2.00

C. M. Bebout...	725	43	2.00
S. W. Teague...	721	44	2.00
L. C. Sherman...	720	45	2.00
Orin H. Pfahler...	720	46	2.00

J. H. Hagan...	719	47	2.00
H. S. Miller...	719	48	2.00
A. J. Yearsley...	718	49	2.00
Fred Johansen...	718	50	2.00

Lester Wall...	717	51	2.00
August Rettig...	709	52	2.00
E. N. Littleton...	708	53	2.00
Chas. E. Hicks...	698	54	2.00

A. H. Falter...	695	55	2.00
Ray J. Lasser...	683	56	2.00
C. R. Shoup...	680	57	2.00
C. E. Boys...	639	58	2.00

Joe Harnish...	626	59	2.00
F. G. Roberts...	604	60	2.00
E. S. Hooe...	449	61	2.00
F. C. Boles...	349	62	2.00

Match—Four Positions, 50 feet:			
Name	Score	Place	Prize
J. E. Miller...	774	1	\$7.00 and Win. .52
A. E. Hart...	772	2	6.00

J. R. Satava...	771	3	5.00
L. E. Klein...	771	4	4.00
D. B. McMillan...	771	5	3.00
J. C. Beedle...	769	6	2.00

Ben Riley...	769	7	2.00
J. R. Moser...	769	8	2.00
Dale Arnold...	766	9	2.00
H. B. Clark...	764	10	2.00

F. D. Wilson...	764	11	2.00
H. H. Jacobs...	763	12	2.00
E. B. VanVoorhis...	762	13	2.00
A. F. Haspeslaugh...	762	14	2.00

G. M. Castner...	760	15	2.00
C. W. Lewis...	760	16	2.00
A. H. Hofer...	758	17	2.00
M. P. Coyle...	758	18	2.00

A. J. Fritz...	756	19	2.00
J. H. Lintner...	754	20	2.00
W. Davis...	754	21	2.00
C. E. Henderson...	753	22	2.00

D. M. Beaird...	753	23	2.00
C. V. Zuppan...	751	24	2.00
E. E. Bashore...	751	25	2.00
R. D. Barden...	750	26	2.00

W. T. Foley...	748	27	2.00
V. W. Corfman...	746	28	2.00
W. B. Jaynes...	746	29	2.00
E. M. Farris...	745	30	2.00

Harvey King...	744	31	2.00
Howard Cahill...	743	32	2.00
W. A. Good...	743	33	2.00
H. C. Duke...	742	34	2.00

H. J. Nye...	741	35	2.00
H. L. Johns...	740	36	2.00
Chas. Fike...	740	37	2.00
D. R. Maxwell...	738	38	2.00

M. F. Darfe...	735	39	2.00
O. W. Hale...	734	40	2.00
Arthur Marriott...	733	41	2.00
C. Nikodym...	731	42	2.00

F. M. Wurtsbaugh...	730	43	2.00
M. L. Bonta...	729	44	2.00
W. A. Ferguson...	728	45	2.00
Scott Hathaway...	727	46	2.00

G. N. Robertson...	725	47	2.00
C. M. Bebout...	725	48	2.00
S. W. Teague...	721	49	2.00
L. C. Sherman...	720	50	2.00

J. J. Noonan...	720	51	2.00
Orin Pfahler...	720	52	2.00
J. H. Hagan...	719	53	2.00
H. S. Miller...	719	54	2.00

A. J. Yearsley...	718	55	2.00
Fred Johansen...	718	56	2.00
John Martin...	717	57	2.00
Lester Wall...	717	58	2.00

M. L. Ainsworth...	717	59	2.00
E. C. Smith...	716	60	2.00
August Rettig...	709	61	2.00
E. N. Littleton...	708	62	2.00

Scott O. Sifrit...	706	63	2.00
E. O. Starr...	702	64	2.00
Chas. E. Hicks...	698	65	2.00
Q. D. Foster...	695	66	2.00

A. H. Falter...</
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C. C. Norrick...	481	83	2.00
T. P. Lewis...	468	84	
E. S. Hooe...	449	85	
S. T. Miles...	447	86	Sub. H-T-T
W. R. O'Neill...	413	87	
F. C. Boles...	349	88	
V. T. Sheets...	216	89	
F. E. Rouscher...	141	90	
W. F. Cline...	49	91	
J. H. Snook...			Did not shoot
Joe Rocky...			Did not shoot

#### MATCH FOUR—Ohio Championship—Four positions, 50 feet—Prone, 75 feet:

Name	Score	Place	Prize
J. E. Miller...	1171	1	\$5.00 & Sav. Rifle
A. E. Hart...	1169	2	6.00
J. C. Beedle...	1167	3	3.00 & Sub. A. R.
L. E. Klein...	1167	4	4.50
Ben Riley...	1166	5	2.50 & Sub. H-T-T
F. D. Wilson...	1166	6	4.00
T. H. Kimmel...	1158	7	4.00
H. H. Jacobs...	1157	8	1/2 box Grapefruit
Geo. M. Castner...	1156	9	
C. W. Lewis...	1156	10	\$2.00
A. H. Hofer...	1145	11	
E. E. Bashore...	1143	12	2.00
W. A. Good...	1141	13	
C. E. Henderson...	1138	14	500 rounds amm.
M. P. Coyle...	1137	15	
H. B. Clark...	1136	16	\$2.00
R. D. Bardon...	1136	17	
D. M. Beaird...	1134	18	Sub. H-T-T
W. B. Jaynes...	1134	19	
E. M. Farris...	1135	20	500 rounds amm.
A. J. Frits...	1132	21	
Harvey King...	1131	22	Cleaning Rod
M. L. Bonta...	1132	23	
Scott Hathaway...	1119	24	\$2.00
Chas. Fike...	1118	25	
H. L. Johns...	1117	26	2.00
A. J. Yearsley...	1117	27	
W. A. Ferguson...	1116	28	Hunting Knife
Fred Johansen...	1115	29	
H. S. Miller...	1112	30	1/2 box Oranges
J. J. Noonan...	1109	31	
L. C. Sherman...	1100	32	Flashlight
J. H. Hagan...	1092	33	
Chas. E. Hicks...	1089	34	Sub. H-T-T
E. N. Littleton...	1089	35	
S. W. Teague...	1076	36	Gun Sling
Ray J. Lasser...	1074	37	
J. C. Denham...	1071	38	\$2.00
D. B. McMillan...	1032	39	
Joe Harnish...	999	40	
J. R. O'Neill...	791	41	
F. C. Boles...	734	42	
F. O. Williams...	651	43	

#### MATCH FIVE—Ohio P. R. R. Men vs. Terre Haute P. R. R. Team—Prone, 75 feet:

OHIO P. R. R. MEN			
Geo. M. Castner...	396	2.20	
W. B. Jaynes...	388	2.20	
E. M. Farris...	388	2.20	
F. C. Boles...	385	2.20	
W. Russell O'Neill...	378	2.20	
Total	1935		
TERRE HAUTE P. R. R. MEN			
L. T. McClure...	394	81	
C. A. Slaven...	390	79	
Paul D. Harter...	385	77	
F. N. Lyon...	374	82	
H. C. Whitacre...	372	78	
Total	1915		
Team Prize	\$11.00.		

#### MATCH SIX—Pennsylvania Railroad Individual Championship Match—Prone, 75 feet:

Name	Score	Place	Prize
Geo. M. Castner...	396	1	\$2.00
L. T. McClure...	394	2	2.00
C. A. Slaven...	390	3	1.00
E. M. Farris...	388	4	
F. C. Boles...	385	5	
Paul D. Harter...	385	6	
W. R. O'Neill...	378	7	
H. C. Whitacre...	372	8	
S. E. McKinney...	349	9	

#### MATCH SEVEN—Women's Championship—Prone, 50 feet:

Name	Score	Place	Prize
M. Lintner...	193	1	Silver water pitcher
A. Hartman...	191	2	String pearl beads
E. Falter...	190	3	2 lbs. candy
L. Valentine...	188	4	200 rounds amm.
W. Hesser...	187	5	2 lbs. candy
P. McMillan...	185	6	200 rounds amm.

#### MATCH EIGHT—Re-entry at 75 feet, prone only:

Name	Score	Prize
Chas. E. Hicks...	300	
W. A. Good...	300	
C. E. Boys...	300	
H. H. Jacobs...	300	First to eight inclusive
J. C. Beedle...	300	
E. D. Wilson...	300	\$4.00 each
H. S. Miller...	300	
Ben Riley...	300	
L. E. Klein...	299	Ninth to eleventh inclusive

Q. D. Foster...	299	\$1.75 each
W. A. Ferguson...	299	
A. E. Hart...	298	Twelfth to fourteenth inclusive, \$1.25 each
Will Rostron...	298	
Fred Johansen...	298	

#### MATCH EIGHT—Re-entry at fifty feet, prone:

Chas. E. Hicks...	300	A. H. Hofer...	300
H. H. Jacobs...	300	M. L. Bonta...	300
J. C. Beedle...	300	V. L. Compton...	300
Harvey King...	300	C. M. Hale...	300
W. T. Foley...	300	J. E. Miller...	300
J. R. Satava...	300		

From first to eleventh places, inclusive—\$2.00.  
(This refers to scores at bottom of preceding page.)

A. E. Hart...	299		
John Laug...	299		
W. A. Ferguson...	299	Twelfth to seventeenth inclusive—60c each	
J. R. Moser...	299		
Fred Johansen...	299		
W. D. Allen...	299		

#### STANDING

L. E. Klein...	286	1	\$3.85
D. M. Beaird...	282	2	2.90
H. B. Clark...	279	3	1.90
Chas. Fike...	276	4	.95

#### KNEELING

H. H. Jacobs...	287	1	\$2.60
Chas. Fike...	282	2	1.75

#### SITTING

H. H. Jacobs...	299	1	\$2.50
E. E. Bashore...	296	2	1.70

#### LOCK HAVEN DESIRES MATCHES

THE Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, Rifle Club wants more matches at either 50 or 75 feet. The club has been doing most of its shooting at 75 feet, but is willing to take on all comers at either 50 or 75 feet.

Get in touch with Mr. S. W. Wolf, Secretary Lock Haven Rifle Club, 123 Bellefonte Avenue, Lock Haven, Pa.

#### CHICAGO RIFLE ASSOCIATION NEW ENGLAND BULL MATCH

By C. E. NORDHUS

ON March 5 the Chicago Rifle Association fired a team match on the "New England" bull, with 1/4-inch ten-ring.

Seven teams (eight men per team or the high five counting) fired their 20 shots per man, prone, at 75 feet.

The match, and the handsome \$600 Insull Trophy, were won by the Chicago Rifle Club. Their victory was quite significant, as the conditions governing the award of the trophy stipulate an annual award for two years and permanent possession of the trophy to the club having the highest aggregate score at the end of three years. The Chicago Club has won it twice, and has a fairly safe margin upon which to hope for possession of the trophy when the final match is staged next winter. Scores follow:

Chicago R. C. ....	977	E. E. Nordhus...	196
Hawthorne No. 1...	966	S. D. Monahan...	196
Ridgeville .....	966	C. A. Lindgren...	196
Hawthorne No. 2...	964	Miss Helen Sage...	195
Bell Telephone ...	963	H. A. Williams...	195
Irving Park .....	962	L. A. Patton...	195
Hamilton .....	942	Wm. Crowley...	194
Doc. Hamel .....	199	H. V. Roberts...	194
E. D. Sulcer .....	198		

#### HERE'S A CHALLENGE

IN the old days it was the custom for Dad to teach the boys how to shoot as soon as they were big enough to hold the rifle. And that wasn't all. They were compelled to learn without extravagant expenditure of ammunition, because in the pioneer days powder and lead were costly and scarce. The

average lad of 15 was expected to provide the family with meat while the older members of the family attended to other matters.

How many fathers are doing this today?

There is at least one, Lt. Col. Frank J. Schneller, of Neenah, Wis. And Col. Schneller is curious to know how many other dads are training their sons to shoot. Col. Schneller is a cavalry officer in the Wisconsin National Guard and his son, a lad of 18, is enlisted in his section.

The colonel makes the following challenge:

He and his son challenge any father and son in the regular service, guard or reserves to a match at Camp Perry at the next national matches, or if inconvenient for those accepting the challenge to shoot at Perry anywhere else. If no such pair is available in the United States, Col. Schneller and his son will take on any foreign pair, the match to be shot at such time and place as is mutually agreed on. Col. Schneller is 47 years old—and a darned good shot, as is his son.

\* \* \*

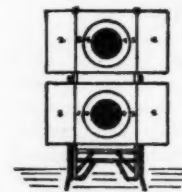
#### WATERTOWN WANTS 50-YARD GALLERY MATCHES

COULD you put us in touch with any nearby club who use a fifty-yard range for indoor shooting? We would like to arrange a match or series of matches with some such club in order to create interest in shooting and the only range we have to use is the range in the local armory, which is fifty yards. This is the only reason we have not entered into other matches, as fifty-foot shooting is impracticable for us.

WATERTOWN RIFLE CLUB,  
H. L. LANE, Secretary,  
Watertown, New York.

#### SCORE BOOKS

N. R. A. Loose leaf assorted target sheets .....	\$ .50
Smallbore Rifleman Dope and Score Book, 1921 .....	.25
Marine Corps Score Book 1921 .....	.20
Perfection Score Book, 1921 .....	.25
Shipped parcel post prepaid Special prices on quantity orders	



#### AIKEN TARGET CARRIERS

In use on all outdoor ranges in

U. S. "STANDARD"  
Target for all Ranges  
\$70.00

"STEEL POST" single carriage target for shorter ranges and Rifle Clubs \$45.00

R. H. AIKEN CO.  
Winthrop Harbor, Illinois





(A Unit of the National Rifle Association devoted to teaching every boy and girl in America the safe and accurate handling of the rifle.)

Conducted by H. H. Goebel

#### AGAIN—"OWN YOUR OWN"—NOW!

**W**ONDER if there are any members of the Junior Rifle Corps who have never heard of the N. R. A. "Own Your Own" plan. We'll bet that any member can instantly explain the whole thing. As this magazine goes to press several thousand live American boys and girls—all members of the N. R. A. Junior Rifle Corps—are reading and mapping out their campaigns for the big drive, as previously introduced through these columns and as explained in detail by a special mailing to every member and Unit Instructor of the Junior Organization. We feel that practically all the boys who are interested in this plan are more or less familiar with the general idea of how it works by this time. In fact, we believe that some boys not so far from Washington—those who have received their applications and forms for enrolling N. R. A. members—have already gotten off to a good start. They want to "Own Their Own" sporting equipment as well as earn their own spending money, and they realize the advantage of an early start, a speedy "get-off"!

The good spirit that J. R. C. members have always shown and the unhesitant willingness on their part to put their shoulders to the wheel when called on to put big things over like this drive, is to be commended. And certainly these boys deserve some reward. In this connection you will be interested to know just how the N. R. A. is going to work with you.

The National Rifle Association wants every N. R. A. J. R. C. member to receive the prizes that are most particularly desired in every case. You boys will be glad to know that the Executive Secretary of the Association is arranging with several sporting houses—manufacturers who make and carry goods not in the shooting line and therefore not stocked by the N. R. A. Service Co.—regarding the supplying of any such material that might be wanted at "cost prices" to boys entered in the "Own Your Own" campaign. If you have in mind some special piece of sporting goods and find that it is not listed with those printed on the broadside that was sent you, let us know what it is and we'll be very glad to advise of the number of credits necessary for obtaining it. In writing about such articles that are want-

ed but not listed, kindly give all the information possible. For instance, the baseball season is approaching; maybe you would prefer a good "Spalding" or "Reach" glove, and if you failed to give the number, we might not guess the right one. Give numbers and sizes of such items that are wanted when you write about them. Remember that we can get any prize that you want, or, if you can't think of any award, start out to fatten your spending money account. You make fifty cents on every N. R. A. membership you sell. Get busy today. Give the plan a trial. Learn how easy it is to "Sell the N. R. A." and to "Own Your Own" with the N. R. A. for 1926.

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#### NEWS FROM EAGLE LAKE, TEXAS

**REV. FLOYD M. JOHNSON, JR.**, Instructor of Unit No. 2782 of Eagle Lake, Texas, submitted the following information telling what happens in the Unit meetings:

"The meetings of Unit No. 2782, N. R. A. Junior Rifle Corps, are held in conjunction



A long trail with a happy ending.

with the Boy Scout troop. At each meeting notices of any forthcoming matches are read, together with the 1925 record of the competitors. Teams consisting of ten members are picked for each contest, and the standing of each scout is given so that every one knows just how many remaining targets are needed to qualify for the various individual grades.

"When a scout makes a grade on the range he receives 300 points, and his patrol a like number. If the Unit wins a match the five-high men on the winning team are each given 100 points with a like number given to the patrol. I find in scouting that the work on the range has caused many scouts to try for the Marksmanship Merit Badge.

"All awards are presented to the scouts at the regular meeting of the Court of Honor, which takes place once a month. The scout appears before the Court and receives his medal, diploma and letter the same as he would receive merit badge.

"The Unit also holds a chicken shoot once a month. Each contestant pays 25c and receives seven bullets. He has two sighting shots and can use his own rifle if he so desires. The five highest shots are then counted and the winner in each class receives either a chicken or one dollar in cash. At a recent match the winner made seven bullseyes, scoring 3 A's and 4 B's. Entrants are classified. Class A consists of men over 21; Class B, under 21; Class C, women over 18; and Class D, under 18. In this form of competition the regulation N. R. A. Junior Rifle Corps target is used over the 50-foot range."

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#### MEDAL AWARDS

**T**O save many of our Instructors and new members time, and to make clear the qualifications, and order in which the individual awards are to be competed for, we will explain these regulations in detail.

The first ten targets shot by a member of the N. R. A. J. R. C. with scores of 18 points or better on each must be submitted to National Headquarters, properly signed and filled out in full. Some of these targets may have a score sufficient to qualify for Marksman, or even Sharpshooter, but should not be saved for these awards, and must be submitted for the Pro-Marksman qualification. We are trying to make Marksmen of our members and not simply medal winners.

When thus submitted to National Headquarters proper credit will be given for the Pro-Marksman award, and a Pro-Marksman diploma will be sent to the member. If a Pro-Marksman medal or pin is desired a remittance in stamps, P. O. money order or check for 25c for the medal and 15c for the pin must accompany the targets. The member is entitled to both of these awards, or the choice of either medal or pin. They do not, however, have to purchase either one unless they so desire.

The regulations outlined above must also be followed by all N. R. A. J. R. C.

members who are competing for the Marksman and Sharpshooter awards. For Marksman, ten targets each scoring twenty-one points or better qualify, and for Sharpshooter ten targets each scoring twenty-four points or better. The prices of these awards are 30c for Marksman and 35c for Sharpshooter. The pins corresponding to the medals are 15c each.

There has been a change in the qualifications for the "Possible Bars" and Expert Rifleman medal. Between the earning of Sharpshooter and Expert Rifleman there are nine intermediate steps. For each set of ten perfect targets a member receives credit toward a gold bar to be attached to his Sharpshooter medal. The first four bars must be qualified for in the prone position, the next three bars sitting, the two bars following kneeling, and the last set for Expert Rifleman standing. This gives all members a taste of the four positions and also prepares them for the next qualification in line, that of Distinguished Rifleman.

No diplomas are given to members who qualify for the bars, as these are merely steps in the ladder leading to the Expert Rifleman award. Bars are 15c each. The Expert medal and diploma are issued gratis.

Many of our members have notified us that they are shooting the course prescribed for the Distinguished Rifleman qualification. However, only thirty-two have completed this course so far. How about you Experts, are you going to let these fellows be in a class by themselves? The requirements for this award are not so difficult, as you at first imagine them to be. Write National Headquarters for the new five bullseye target used when competing for this qualification, with conditions.

Too many targets are coming in with simply the name of the contestant on each target with the city and state. In some cases the top target only is filled in completely, with the name of the contestant only on the remaining targets. We will no longer accept such targets, as it is imperative that all targets be filled in in full if we are to keep an accurate file of all qualifications made, and render a prompt and efficient service. From now on targets not filled in properly will be returned.

\* \* \*

#### CAMPS AND SCHOOL TEACHERS

DEAR AL:

Well, I got through everything but arithmetic and calisthenics, so I go to camp this summer. Dad said if I passed all my studies I could go. 'Course, I didn't, but Mother said arithmetic is hard. Guess she must of had a hard time, too, with it, and also said calisthenics were no good and didn't prove anything 'cause I can run faster than any other kid in school.

You know, Al, what we need in this town is a new Education Board who are progressive. Just 'cause kids studied arithmetic twenty years ago is no sign they should study it today. But Education Boards don't seem

to progress. They're supposed to lead, but they don't. Pop says so. He says they won't pay them enough money.

Gosh, wouldn't it be great if they would strike like the coal miners. We could fish and hunt and play baseball—but Mother says school teachers never strike. I wonder why?

But no more school for three months. I go July 1st to camp. Sidney is going, too, and he says his sister is coming the last week to see them drill.

'Course, he wouldn't want me to tell, but his sister is going to bring that fairy he went canoeing with last summer and got kicked out of camp. He can't get over that and says his father says that a woman always gets men into trouble.

I hope the fairy comes, 'cause she always brings cakes and his sister does, too.

He said his sister had a new girl chum who wanted to come, too, but I told them I didn't know whether you would be there or not.

I just got done kalsomining my pants. You know neatness will attract attention and I want to be an officer this year. Last year I couldn't keep those pants clean and every time the Captain wanted an orderly or a detail or a K. P. or anything I was elected. Funny how popular you get.

But I'm going. Ma says it will make a man of me and Dad says it will be good riddance. Funny, Mother and Dad always think different.

And you want to come with us, for Ma says I'll be able to study better next fall. I hope so, for I hate to study and always will unless the teachers strike.

And I guess they won't, 'cause they haven't a union. You see, our Educational Board won't let them have a union. We need a new Board of Education and let 'em form a union and strike and then we could camp all year.

Good night. Your friend,

\* \* \*

JIM.

#### ANTHONY LYNCH GOING STRONG

ANTHONY LYNCH, one of our Hartford, Conn., Jr., Rifle Corps members, is going like wild fire at the Connecticut Agricultural College. The rifle team has been very successful this year and has only suffered four reverses. Tony writes: "Thanks to my Junior Rifle Corps training, I am high man on the team. During the season I have set two new college records, both in four positions, 100 prone, 99 sitting, 96 kneeling, 92 standing, for a total of 387 out of possible 400. In the Corps Area Match I went 788 out of a possible 800.

"Elmer Watson, another member of the Corps, formerly of the Weaver High School, is also running for a good second place in the grand total of the season at the Connecticut Agricultural College."

No doubt there are several other Junior Rifle Corps boys who are today competing on the college rifle team. We would like to hear from them.

#### THE STATE MATCH CONDITIONS

AS the "News" goes to the printer, the local stage of the National Individual Match has been fired. A few scattered entries have already come in even this early, and with another week for returns to be sent in, we believe that every single one of the 481 boys and girls who have entered the match will be able to get their targets back before the closing date, the 27th of March. And then the State Match will start. This contest will be made up of the twenty-five highest boys from each locality, and is to be fired any time between April 12th to 24th. Targets from this stage must be back at Headquarters not later than May 1st.

Targets for all three stages of the National Individual Match were sent out in one mailing, so that those who wanted to do all their shooting at one time might do so.

The conditions of each stage have been mimeographed on the face of the target. For example, the State Match is fired in two positions—10 shots for record in the prone position, and 10 shots for record, sitting. The local champions will be announced in the April 15th issue of the AMERICAN RIFLEMAN and the next mailing of the "News."

\* \* \*

#### UNIT NO. 2634 TO START

UNIT No. 2634 of Arlington, N. J., is ready to start again with its shooting program and will soon be on the outdoor range. This Unit has been forced to stop their program on the indoor range on account of the coal shortage. K. W. Pfleger, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Presbyterian Boys' Club, advises that Unit No. 2634 shoots on the range under the supervision of Frank Skriwanek, Jr., and a number of other members of the club shoot under Instructor Richard Drever and Fred Huneke, also, while in addition they are instructing a number of Boy Scouts, although these boys have not as yet formed a Unit.

"The attendance has been so heavy as to require the presence of Chief Instructor L. N. Frazee and myself. We are looking forward to a busy spring and summer."

\* \* \*

#### EXPERTS—DISTINGUISHED RIFLEMEN

The following members have placed the bullet in the bullseye 500 times in the four positions, and have qualified as Expert Riflemen:

Eugene Jordan	Nashville, Tenn.
Francis Norton	Bronx, N. Y.
Raymond Destremps	Fall River, Mass.
Lars Halvorsen	Chicago, Ill.
Stanley Patlo	Chicago, Ill.
Fred Toole	St. Johns, N. B.
Frank DeVenne	St. Johns, N. B.

Grant Dell of Chicago, Illinois, is now wearing a Distinguished Rifleman Bar attached to his Expert Medal. Grant is the thirty-second member to qualify for this distinction, placing 600 shots in the bullseye in the four positions.



## Winchester Single Shot Rifles Available

We are now prepared to furnish the old, reliable Winchester Single Shot Rifles in almost any popular caliber, rim or center-fire, and also for rimless cartridges such as .30-06, having solved the extraction problem for such cartridges. We supply the action ourselves, fit our own super-accurate barrels, bend the lower tang for well curved pistol grip, make Circassian walnut stock to your own measure with high comb to just clear cleaning rod, speed up lock time, and fit any sights you wish. .22 caliber rifles with this action and Fecker scope make superb small bore rifles, the right side wall of the receiver being cut away to give easier handling of the cartridge. In larger high velocity calibers, with Belding and Mull 3 power hunting scope they make the very best woodchuck rifles. Harry Pope has always maintained that the Winchester Single Shot was the best single shot action ever made, and we share his high opinion of it.

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250 grain open point bullet, M. V. 2,300 f. s.

275 grain open point bullet, M. V. 2,200 f. s.

Of these we strongly recommend the 275 grain bullet for all heavy game, this bullet having an extremely heavy jacket and small open point, having been designed specially for this cartridge by Lieut.-Col. Whelen. It mushrooms well, but holds together in any animal, and it has better smash through and knock-down qualities than any bullet we know of any caliber or weight whatsoever. Recently an owner of one of these rifles returned from an Alaskan hunting trip on which he secured 25 head of big game, 22 of these killed dead in their tracks with a single shot each. He used one of our .35 Whelen rifles and the 275 grain bullet.

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Pistols and Revolvers: Major J. S. Hatcher

Shotgun and Field Shooting: Captain Charles Askins

Every Care is used in collecting data for questions submitted, but no responsibility is assumed for any accidents which may occur.

### Reloading The .270 Winchester

By Townsend Whelen

**PLEASE** advise what powder to use in reloading .270 Winchester and where can it be secured?

Advise the amount to use with 130-grain bullet.

How much more accurate are the boat-tail bullets in the Springfield than the service cartridge with 150-grain bullet? Where can boat-tail bullets be bought and what do they cost. Can I pull the bullets out of service ammunition and use the 220-grain bullets? Will there have to be a change in the powder charge? Is there any other powder more suitable than the service powder for this purpose?

E. D. P.

Answer (by Lt. Col. Whelen). I have your letter of Dec. 5. The proper charge for the .270 W. C. F. Winchester Model 54 rifle with the 130-grain jacketed bullet is 54 grains weight of du Pont I. M. R. Powder No. 15½, giving a muzzle velocity of about 3,090 f.s., or 51 grains weight of du Pont I. M. R. No. 17½ powder, giving a muzzle velocity of about 2,950 f.s. Bullets can be obtained from the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, or the Western Cartridge Company. The powder must be procured through the nearest distributing point of the du Pont Company, or through your sporting goods dealer.

The new service ammunition, Model M1, is about three times as accurate as the old .30-06 ammunition with the flat-nose 150-grain bullet. That is, the new ammunition with 172-grain boat-tail bullet will average about 7-inch groups at 600 yards, while the old will average about 21-inch groups at that range.

The bullets may be pulled from the old .30-06 war-time cartridges, and the 220-grain bullet inserted in their place, but the powder charge of Pyro D. G. powder must be poured out and the cases recharged, as the amount of powder in them would give very excessive and dangerous pressures with the 220-grain bullet. The proper amount of Pyro D. G. powder to use with the 220-grain bullet in the .20-06 cartridge is 42 grains weight, giving a muzzle velocity of approximately 2,175 f.s.

The cartridges are originally loaded with about 48 grains with the 150-grain bullet.

Pyro D. G. powder is quite satisfactory with all bullets in the .30 cal. Springfield cartridge, but not nearly as high velocity can be obtained with it as with more modern powders. Du Pont I. M. R. No. 17½ powder is probably the most suitable for use in all Springfield cartridges. I am inclosing a folder relative to it.

#### CONCERNING CLEANING

**SOMETHING** over three years ago one of the members of our club, Mr. Henry Georg, purchased a match Springfield rifle and as a result of a discussion relative to the character and thoroughness of cleaning that would be necessary to preserve the barrel free from corrosion, he decided to give the subject of the destructiveness of corrosion from various causes, if any exist, a practical test, by doing no cleaning whatever with a view to determining the life and usefulness of a rifle without cleaning.

Since purchasing the rifle, as before stated, he has shot almost as frequently as any other member of the club. The rifle has had more or less continuous use, but I assume there have been many intervals of one to four weeks in which it has not been fired and during which time there would have been ample opportunity for destructive form of corrosion to set in. Since your article came out, we have been trying to find a way, or good reason, to have this particular rifle turned in for a technical examination and inspection, if it can be arranged.

I was one of three that undertook to clean and examine the rifle at one of our shooting matches. It did not appear as bright as a rifle that had been kept well cleaned, but the rifling was apparently clean-cut all the way through and we were not in position to advise and could not say that any real damage has been done by Mr. Georg's failure to keep the rifle in the usual well cleaned condition. Incidentally, Mr. Georg is one of the best marksmen in the club. He is still keeping "in the black." The lack of cleaning does not seem to keep him from making a high score and holding his high place with other marksmen in the club.

We are not in good position to ask Mr. Georg to discard the barrel for the information which we might get out of it. However, if there is any department in the service in good position to replace this barrel with another and report on the one surrendered we do believe the report might be very useful. For my part, I would like to see the barrel in question split from end to end and laid open so that a close and technical inspection and report might be made thereon.

I might also add that Mr. Georg is perfectly reliable and his statement to the effect that he has not cleaned the gun since he owned it is readily accepted by us as absolutely true and dependable in every respect, and such being the case, we thought it might be well to call the matter to your attention for such exchange or examination or report as might be useful, and anything you may advise or propose in the matter will be readily considered.

H. S. S.

Answer (by Major Hatcher). Several years ago it was called to the attention of rifle shots that guns in which all the bullets that were shot were first greased with Mobilubricant would apparently keep very well without cleaning, even in damp places. Afterwards this practice was tried out by the Marines, and some of their shots used this method for a time.

It seems that enough of the grease is left in the barrel to more or less prevent the absorption of water by the potassium chloride, with consequent rusting.

It has also been observed that in cases where a rifle is kept in a heated house, where the humidity is bound to be very low, that corrosion will not take place. In fact, as was stated in the article you refer to, corrosion never takes place unless there is a certain amount of humidity present.

I would think, therefore, that the chances are that the rifle of Mr. Georg has probably been kept in a very dry place, which accounts for the fact that it has not rusted.

Another theory that was evolved from practical experience was that cleaning is entirely unnecessary provided the barrel is corked up so that the air can not get at it. This theory was officially tried out by the War Department by means of tests made at Ordnance establishments. It was found that when the bore of a rifle was corked at both ends, no corrosion whatever took place.

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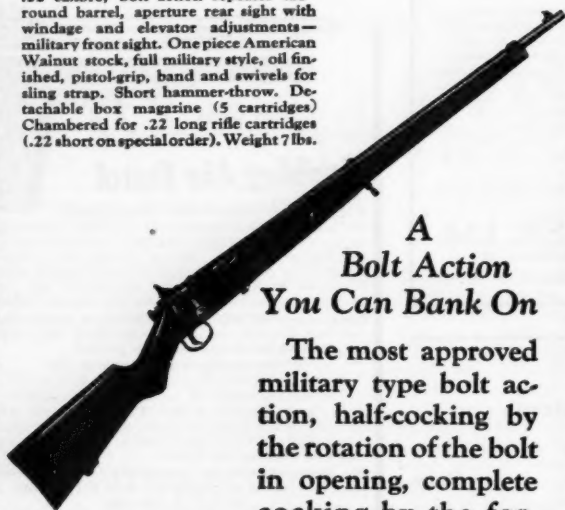
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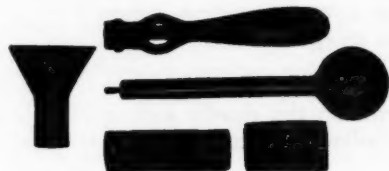
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**Free Insertions.** Each subscriber is entitled to one insertion of twenty words when his subscription is paid for one year. It is necessary only to write or print the text plainly on one side of the paper only, noting thereon the date subscription was paid. These advertisements will appear in the first available issue and should be in publication office three weeks prior to the following publication date. All words in excess of 20 must be paid for at the rate of 5 cents a word. Cash MUST accompany order.

**Paid Insertions.** Non-subscribers or those who have already made use of the subscriber's privilege may take advantage of these columns at a cost of 5 cents a word. No advertisement for less than \$1.00 accepted. They should be in the publication office three weeks prior to the time appearance is desired.

## Wanted!

**American Firearms.** Hunt up your discarded firearms. Have your friends do likewise. In every family there are firearms discarded as being obsolete. Many times what are considered valueless would be very valuable to me, a collector. Send a list of what you or your friends have. If the pieces are what I want I will offer a price better than any dealer. You can make the dealer's profit if you sell to me.—S. Harold Croft, Bala-Cynwyd P. O., Pa.

**FOR SALE**—120 rounds .38-90 Win. S. S. cartridges, \$7.50. 160 rounds 8 mm. Danish cartridges, \$8.00. 400 rounds .455 Webley, English service cartridges, \$3.00 per 100. 300 rounds .30 short R. F., \$2.00 per 100. 50 rounds .30 long R. F., \$1.00. 125 rounds .30 R. F. blanks, \$1.00. 40 rounds .30 National tit cartridges, \$2.00. Sharps .30 cal. R. F. 4-barrel pistol, \$6.00. 3 cylinders .45 Colt S. A., \$1.35 each. 1 cylinder .44 Rem. C. & B., \$1.35. Colt's 2-ball mold, cal. .44, perfect, \$1.75. Collection 100 ancient and modern cartridges, \$5.00; collection of 200 ditto, \$9.00. 5-shot Remington-Lee bolt-action magazine rifle, using 11 mm. Mauser cartridge, fine order, \$15.00. Ideal loading press with equipment for .30 Krag cartridge, \$18.00. Spare barrel cal. .36 Rem., 7½ in., \$1.25. Resizing dies: .45-70, \$1.10. .45 Colt, 95 cents. .30 Krag or Springfield, neck resizing, 65 cents. F. A. .30 cal. 5-ball (round) mold, perfect, \$2.75. F. A. .45-70 4-ball (round) mold, perfect, \$4.25. Transportation extra. **WANTED**—Ideal powder measure No. 6. B. K. Wingate, E. 2, Reading, Pa.

**WANTED**—Confederate-made firearms; brass frame Colt revolvers, "Tallapoosa, Ala." carbines and a "Tárlay" breech-loading carbine; also a Springfield rifle, 1903-06, as issued, less bayonet. E. Berkeley Bowie, 811 N. Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md.

**FOR SALE**—Weiss binoculars, 8 power, with case, new condition, \$25.00. Krag carbine, outside fine, a few pits inside, \$8.00. S. A. Colt, .45 cal. 7½, new condition, \$18.00. 600 rounds Krag cartridges, Rem. make, \$10.00. Marlin Model 27, .25 cal., rim fire, Lyman peep rear, gold bead front, good condition both inside and outside, with case and 400 rounds ammunition, \$18.00. M. O. Evenson, R. No. 3, Wahpeton, N. Dak.

**FOR SALE**—7 mm. Sporter, very smooth action, hinged magazine floor plate, barrel inside like mirror; will make one to one and one-half inch groups 100 yards; ugly pistol grip stock with Jostam recoil pad; also beautiful rifle, walnut stock, blank three inches thick, extra long; also 6x Colmont Luminous Binoculars, case and straps; all three \$55.00. Bargain, or separately. B. W. Lacy, Box 324, Birmingham, Alabama.

**FOR SALE**—Rosa M. 10.280, Marlin .22 No. 39, Eastman 5x7 speed graphic outfit, Kodak F. 45 lens No. 34. Lemaire Stereo Prism Binocular 10 power, Rosa, good second-hand condition. Other articles new. Write for prices. Harry S. Hart, McMillan, Michigan.

**WANTED**—One Bialy Colt target revolver; perfect inside. Will buy one with barrel no good if good frame. **WANTED**—One Bialy Colt 5½-inch barrel, perfect every way. .38 S. & W. Spl. or .45 cal. What have you? D. B. Connelly, Swampton, Ky.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE**—Pre-war "A" grade Fox, 12 ga. bbls. cut to 24 in. (open bored), mechanically perfect, outside finish fair, inside of barrels fair; will take \$35.00 or will exchange for new match Springfield, Ithaca auto. and burglar gun, excellent, \$20.00. .22 Colt auto. in good condition, but finish holster worn, \$20.00. A-5 Winchester scope, new, mounts in factory condition, post reticule, \$30.00. A-5 Winchester scope with mounts in new condition, cross-hair reticule, \$20.00. Focker single-draw spotting scope with two-eye pieces, \$35.00. Krag rifle in good condition, though barrel allowed to sweat and shows rust lines between lands and grooves, \$5.00. .22 Colt auto., in factory condition, \$25.00. **WANTED**—Light 12-ga. or 16-ga. double, new or in factory condition, ejector, and preferably single-trigger of good grade, either Fox, Smith, Parker, or Ithaca, in trade on above. Will give cash difference. Dunlap Roddey, Rock Hill, S. C.

**WANTED**—Several cases of Krag cartridges, Springfield rifle, and .22 Colt automatic pistol. Fred Leroy Armstrong, Ransom, Kans.

**FOR SALE**—38-55 reloading tools, Ideal, complete with mold, tool, full length shell resizer, etc., in good condition, \$5.00. **WANTED**—32-40 shell resizer for Ideal adjustable tool, and Ideal powder measure. George Jacobson, 4017 Central St., Kansas City, Mo.

**FOR SALE**—200 170-grain, 1925 U. S., .30 cal. Match ammunition, also 100 .45 rimless pistol cartridges. First check for \$7.00 takes the lot. J. Davis, 102 W. Front St., Media, Pa.

**FOR SALE**—38 S. & W. Special, nickel, 6-in. bbl., good, \$18.00. .38 Colt Army Special, blued, 6-in. bbl., wood grips, perfect, \$21.00. .22-32 S. & W. target revolver, 6-in. blued, ivory bead front, extra man size grips, \$25.00; perfect condition. .22 Colt automatic, Patridge sights, checked trigger, perfect, \$26.00. Bunch 9x 46 mm. "Ter lux," recommended by Whelen, excellent, \$46.00, or trade for Hensoldt Ideal Dialyt 6x 36 mm. **WANTED**—38 Colt L. M., 7½-in. bbl., perfect, also Colt .45 auto. J. P. Galoway, Rm. 406 Carnegie Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

**FOR SALE**—Model 1895 Winchester, .30-06, fancy walnut stock and forearm checked, Lyman No. 3 gold bead front sight, Lyman 38 windgauge, receiver sight, new condition, perfect and accurate, gun crank's pet. Send postal M. O. for \$50.00 and it is yours. J. M. Love, 146 Seymour St., Watertown, N. Y.

**FOR SALE**—Voightlander camera, 3¼x4¼ f. 6.8 lens, Ibaos shutter, double extension; three-plate holders and film pack adapter included; excellent condition. First check for \$19.00 takes it. F. W. Robart, 224 Hazelwood Ave., Emsworth, Pa.

**FOR SALE**—30-30 Standard Automatic and pump-action rifle; new condition; \$30.00. B. N. Lukens, 646 E. Pratt St., Indianapolis, Ind.

**WANTED**—S. A. Frontier .38-40 W. C. F. 5½ in. or 7½-in. barrel; D. A. New Service .38-40 W. C. F., 6-in. barrel; Winchester carbine, Model 73, cal. .38-40 W. C. F. Phil Schnabel, North Front St., Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.

**WANTED**—Good Springfield .22 and .30-06. Might consider other rifles. Have for sale or trade good Krag carbine, 7.62 Russian sporter and .30 Enfield. Hugh R. Brittenham, Bryant, Wis.

**FOR SALE**—A fine S. & W. single action, 8-inch barrel, blued, .44 American cartridge, with detachable extension stock, shop-worn, only \$25.00. Also Ideal armory mold No. 360345, seven bullets, new condition, \$5.00. P. M. Chiswell, P. O. Box 302, Winnipeg, Canada.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE**—Stevens 8-in. offhand pistol, perfect, holster, belt, \$11.00. Richstar drawing set, good, \$10.00. For .22 Colt's automatic or Krag carbine. A. R. Tripp, Leesville, Ohio.

**FOR SALE**—Cal. .38 automatic Colt's pistol, pocket model, new, never shot, \$25.00. Cal. .22 L. R. Winchester S. S. rifle, 24 in., nearly new, No. 1 round barrel, Lyman sights, \$20.00. Cal. .22 W. B. F. Winchester S. S. rifle, 28-in. ½ octagon barrel, nearly new, Lyman sights, \$20.00. All perfect inside. M. M. Conlon, 608 Old Nat'l Bk. Bldg., Spokane, Wash.

**FOR SALE**—Rand-McNally & Co. Atlases of the world at below cost; latest Govt. census, county maps of every state in U. S. Maps of Europe as it was in 1914 and in 1920, size 11 in. x 14 in., 208 pages, bound in green cloth, lettered in gold; should be in every office and home; regular \$5.00 book, \$2.75 P. P. paid and insured; sent C. O. D. if desired. M. M. Conlon, 608 Old Nat'l Bank Bldg., Spokane, Wash.

**WANTED**—Old muzzle loading rifles, cap and ball Colt revolvers, good or poor condition; powder horns, bullet molds. Price and description first letter. O. N. Fisher, 407 Bellinger St., Eau Claire, Wis.

**WANTED**—Reloading tools, also molds for .30-06, .30-40, .45 auto., .45 revolver, .45-70, .38 Spec.; must be priced reasonable. Trade Springfield '03, good condition, for .45 S. & W. '17. **FOR SALE**—22 high-power Savage barrel, perfect condition; also reloading tool for .256 Newton. D. H. Ryan, 443 Linden St., Memphis, Tenn.

**FOR SALE**—Krag rifle, in excellent condition, with 120 rounds of ammunition, \$9.75. Krag carbine, new barrel, Lyman 48 sight, 120 rounds of ammunition, \$20.50. .256 Newton shell sizing die, new, \$2.80. "Outdoor Life" from October, 1917, to 1926; 30 cents per year, new condition. "Arms and the Man," "The American Rifleman," from 1920 to 1926, new condition, 30 cents per year. Postage extra. Lyman 48 receiver sight, new and complete, \$9.50 postpaid for Springfield or Krag. If interested in a heavy Springfield-Neiderner write me. Arthur E. Anderson, Fullerton, North Dakota.

**EXCHANGE**—Fiila target pistol, 3 barrels, detachable stock, almost new. F. 45 Radar anastigmat lens, Ilex Acme shutter, size 4x5, value \$60.00.

**FOR SALE**—S. & W. straight line S. S. metal case, perfect condition, \$25.00. W. R. A. 5-A scope, good, \$20.00. S. & W. Perfected S. S. fine, \$20.00. What have you to trade? M. E. Frank, 332 E. Colorado St., Pasadena, Calif.

**WANTED**—Old gun catalogues, gun books. Cartridges for Maynard rifles. **FOR SALE**—U. S. rifles, 1917, like new, never used, \$30.00. Winchester shotgun, Model 1901, lever action, shows slight wear, \$30.00. Winchester .44-40, Model 1873, shooting order, \$6.00. Colt .44 cap-and-ball, good, \$8.00. Ideal adjustable mold, .32-40, grooved, new, \$3.00. Mold hollow base, .58 cal., good, \$2.00. Mold .38 S. & W., good, \$1.00. Sharps, .52 cal. mold, good, \$1.00. Supplementary chamber for .22 H. P. Savage, new. .30 Marble's 5-in. Ideal knife, good as new, \$1.25. 10 End 13-ga. shell crimper, new, 50 cents each. Cartridges, .44-60, solid head shells, use 2½ primers, \$6.00 per 100. Percussion caps, \$1.00 per 1,000. .44 rim-fire cartridges, \$2.00 per 100. Fred Wainwright, Grayling, Mich.



**FOR SALE**—Obsolete cartridges: .40-70 Sharps Nkd., \$3.00 per box of 20. .40-50 Sharps Nkd., \$2.50 per box of 20. .44-0 Remington Nkd., 2 1/4-in. shell, \$2.00 per box of 20. .22-15 Stevens, \$2.50 per box of 20. .25-25 Stevens, \$2.50 per box of 20. .28-30 Stevens, \$3.00 per box of 20. .43 Egyptian, \$1.65 per box of 20. .42 R. F. Forehand & Wadsworth, No. 64, \$3.50 per box of 10. 8 mm. Danish Krag, \$6.00 per 100. .450-40 Eley Express, expanding bullet, \$2.50 per pack of 10. 10.75 mm. Mauser Express, hollow point, \$9.00 per 100. 9 mm. Steyr auto. pistol, \$1.25 per pack of 16. W. S. Lutz, 8 So. 18th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

**FOR SALE**—250 Savage bolt action; head front and Lyman 54 rear; old finished stock; 26-inch barrel; heavier than standard and in excellent condition; B. & M. No. 3 telescope base; \$45.00. Also B. & M. model, lubricating die and about 800 gas checks; .25 cal.; reasonable. Examination permitted. S. V. Curry, 423 Center Ave., Carnegie, Pa.

**WANT**—Winchester single-shot target or chuck rifle, central fire, solid frame, high sideboards, or high-grade Ballard, any caliber. J. R. Buhmiller, Fortine, Mont.

**WANTED**—Bisley Colt, cal. .38; S. & W. Special, or .45 Colt, 5 1/2 or 7 1/2 inch. Perfect condition inside. Wm. H. Thornhill, Parker, Ind.

**FOR SALE**—25 cal. Neidner Springfield on Mauser action and stock. No. 1-A Lyman sight on cocking piece; barrel tapped for scope blocks; 100 shells; Neidner straight-line bullet seater. Write for description. \$65.00. Trojan grade Parker 12 ga., 28-in. barrel, modified and full, 2 1/4-in. drop, weight 7 lbs. 5 oz.; never shot; \$45.00. Lyman receiver sight No. 35 for Mauser, new, \$6.00. German rifle scope, 4x "Olgie" and mounts; \$7.00. Leather-bound canvas case for Springfield, new, \$2.00. C. D. Baker, R. D. No. 7, Box 109 Schenectady, N. Y.

**FOR SALE**—44 S. & W. Special, fine, new shoulder holster with spring, \$22.50. WANTED—Bausch & Lomb 6x30 or other size. Herbert Robinson, Hollywood, Fla.

**FOR SALE**—Colt's five-shot revolving gun; barrel 28 1/2 in., cylinder 2 1/2 in., .55 cal., smooth bore; marked Colt's Pat. 1857; some rust, but in serviceable order; \$50.00. Harpers Ferry breech-loading flint lock rifle, model of 1838, complete with bayonet; like new; \$15. Harpers Ferry M. L. Perc. lock rifle, Model 1855, nice shape, \$4.00. Joslyn 56 R. F. carbine, nice, \$5.00. Burnside B. L. Perc. lock carbine, .54 cal., \$4.00. Beals Pat. 5-shot .38 cal. C. & B. revolver, cylinder stop and ratchet outside of frame, very rare, \$25.00. Allen and Thurber .32 cal. 6-shot pepper box, nice shape, \$7.50. U. S. Dragon flint lock pistol, \$15.00. Wesson & Harrington, .41 R. F. 5-shot, nickel, ivory, fine shape, \$12.00 with 150 cts. S. & W. .45 Schofield model, new barrel and cylinder, with 150 cts., \$35.00. S. & W. .22-32 target, excellent shape, \$20.00. S. & W. .44 American, 8-in., very nice, \$20.00. S. & W. .38 Spec., 6-in., target sight, square grip, brand new, \$27.50. Colt .45 N. S., 7 1/2-in., \$25.00. Colt .45 S. A., 7 1/2-in., \$25.00; both like new. Will refund money without question if article is not satisfactory, and return within ten days. Want S. & W. .44 Special enclosed rod; must be first-class shape. J. W. Bentley, 639 Greendale Ave., Swissvale, Pa.

**FOR SALE** (No trade)—Like new, A1 condition. Colt's .22, 6-in. target, \$24.00. Rem. .22, 24-in., N. R. A. style rifle, \$29.00. S. & W. .38, 4-in., regular police, \$25.00. Colt's .38, 4-in., P. P. Spl., \$23.00. S. & W. .44, 6 1/2-in., Spl., \$30.00. Leffevre 410 26-in., double, \$23.50. Browning auto, 12 full, 30-in., ribbed, \$65.00. Rem. 12 full, 30-in., Trap Spl., \$55.00. Huet 6x binoculars, \$30.00. Perigraphic 5x7 convertible F. 5.6 lens and extra W. A. combination, \$50.00. Ray Welker, 406 N. Harvey Ave., Oak Park, Ill.

**FOR SALE**—Brand new Winchester Model 54, stock with butt plate, \$7.50. 2 new \$25.00 '03 Springfield sporting stocks, semi-fancy grain walnut, oil-finished, checked grip and fore-end, checked bakelite butt plate and grip cap, check piece, one has buffalo horn capped fore-end. Will ship C. O. D. subject to examination. \$17.50 each, barrel band \$1.50 extra. Instructions with each stock for installing action. A. J. Koshollek, Stevens Point, Wis.

**SELL OR TRADE**—Colt S. A. .38-40, 5 1/2 in., with Win. loading tool and mold; perfect condition; \$22.00. Win. 4-B scope, double sole leather case, \$18.00. WANTED—45 S. A. commercial gun only. Milton Hansen, 2420 N. Spaulding Ave., Chicago, Ill.

**SELL OR TRADE**—Absolutely new E. Vion 33-power rifle range telescope; cost \$37.50; take \$25.00. Ideal .32-40 8 mm. 22 special mids, good, \$2.00 each. .32-40 Winchester S. S. (barrel only), fine, \$3.00. All postpaid. WANTED—38.55 molds and offer in Armas. Rev. R. McCoy, Nutter Fort, Box 257, W. Va.

**FOR SALE**—Remington .35 cal. automatic rifle, brand new, never fired, \$45.00; sent C. O. D. subject to approval. .256 Newton bolt action sporter, same condition, \$45.00. .45 Colt automatic, new condition, no sign of wear, \$25.00. First \$1 deposit as guarantee of good faith takes one or all. Sequoia Gun Bluer, guaranteed a complete and satisfactory bluer, \$1.50. Illustrated Arms-Ammunition catalogue, 5c; will save you money. M. H. Shine, Sequoia Importing Co., 17 Spear St., San Francisco, Calif. 3-126-C

**FOR SALE**—44 Special Bisley Target 7 1/2" Barrel, Walnut grips, slightly holster worn, perfect \$25.00. 44 Special New Service Target, 7 1/2" Barrel New Perfect Heiser Hand Carved Open Holster, \$35.00. .44 Special and .44 .40 S. A. Colt 7 1/2" Barrel, New, Perfect, \$25.00. .44 S. A. and W. American Schofield Target, 7 1/2" Barrel, New, Perfect Condition, \$20.00. .38 Special Officer's Model, 7 1/2" Barrel, Muzzle slightly holster worn, otherwise like new, with holster, \$30.00. 38 Special Officer's Model, 6" Barrel, New, Perfect with Heiser Open Holster, \$30.00. Krag Carbine—Outside, perfect, barrel a bit rough but very accurate, \$20.00. Remington Heppner rifle about .40 Cal. Perfect, \$10.00.—J. C. Nix, R. F. D. No. 1, McLean, Va.

**FOR SALE**—Remington .35 cal. automatic rifle, brand new, never fired, \$45.00; sent C. O. D. subject to approval. .256 Newton bolt action sporter, same condition, \$45.00. .45 Colt automatic, new condition, no sign of wear, \$25.00. First \$1 deposit as guarantee of good faith takes one or all. Sequoia Gun Bluer, guaranteed a complete and satisfactory bluer, \$1.50. Illustrated Arms-Ammunition catalogue, 5c; will save you money. M. H. Shine, Sequoia Importing Co., 17 Spear St., San Francisco, Calif.

**GUNS, NEW AND USED**—Special price to members on new guns. No lists; all inquiries answered promptly. Will ship C. O. D. if desired. Earl J. Russell, Monmouth, Illinois.

**SHIFT WITH THE HOUSE OF SHIFF, THE GUNMAN**, N. Woodstock, N. Hampshire. The last price list for 1925 will be out in a few weeks. Our stock is very complete and summer prices hold until October 1. We are stealing second base from the fanatics. If you can read and FIGHT you will get your money's worth if you care to ship your stamp.

**FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE**—New Model 54 Winchester .270 cal. complete with Lyman windauge rear and gold bead front sight. Complete reloading, re and de-capper, resizer and bullet seater tools made by Holding & Muhl. 110 rounds reloaded ammunition, some cases never shot. Complete outfit worth \$80.00, sell for \$55.00. .25 caliber Krag by Niedner, heavy 28 inch barrel with Lyman No. 33 peep sight and Niedner reloading tool, 140 new cases. Cost \$65.00, sell for \$35.00. Good condition. Selmer J. Larson, Courtenay, North Dakota.

**FOR SALE**—Colt Officer's Model, .38 Special, 6 inch barrel, inside perfect; outside, bluing slightly holster worn. Only fired about 50 times. 2 boxes of cartridges for same and Marble's Revolver Rod. A real buy at \$35.00 C. O. D. Colt Automatic, .22 cal. Target Model, new, perfect condition inside and out, complete with leather flap holster, \$25.00 C. O. D. G. S. Leuchars, Chief Deputy County Auditor, Court House, Great Falls, Montana.

**FOR SALE**—Prism Binoculars Hensoldt, 12x30, new condition, fine case and straps, \$40.00. R. D. Campbell, 7 Orchard St., East Hampton, Mass.

**SALE OR TRADE**—Time Switch for turning on and off electric sign or show windows. Contains finely jeweled clock movement and two switches. Will handle two signs or show windows of 200 amperes each. Cost about \$100.00. Trade, for Springfield Sporter, \$40.00 or what have you? M. E. Martin, 637 Ingraham Ave., Calumet City, Illinois.

**TRADE**—18 size 21 Jewel Waltham Vanguard, 20 gr. case, plain open face, good condition, for Springfield Rifle, 30-06 star-gauged. Fred B. Stone, 99 Collier St., Binghamton, N. Y.

**TRADE**—22 cal. Stevens Off Hand Model Pistol, 6 in. barrel, perfect. WANTED Muzzle-loading squirrel rifle .28 or .30 cal. Set triggers. Must be in good condition. Write full description first letter. J. A. Downing, Scott, Ohio.

**FOR SALE**—Pedigreed, Chesapeake Retriever pups, 8 mos. old, \$20.00 to \$30.00. Sacrifice 4 year old, brood, bitch. Trade for what! T. G. Lively, 1511 Central Ave., Wilmette, Ill.

**GUNS, NEW AND USED**—Special price to members on new guns. No lists; all inquiries answered promptly. Will ship C. O. D. if desired. Earl J. Russell, Monmouth, Illinois.

**KRAG** rifle, like new, \$10.00. Remington automatic shotgun, 12 ga., new, fired 5 shells, \$50.00. Smith & Wesson revolver, .45, 5 1/2 inch, new, \$20.00. Felted National Match Springfield, brand new, oil finished stock and telescope blocks, \$38.00. Krag or Springfield cartridges, 2 cents each. Dr. Lincoln Riley, Wisner, Neb.

**FOR SALE**—Krag Carbine, in fine used condition, \$10.50. Ideal .30-40 reloading tool with two double adjustable chambers and bullet seater, \$2.50. 200 cases .30-40 caliber, new and clean, packed in original card board boxes, 20 to the box, \$2.00 per hundred. Transportation extra. Russell Jennison, Box 313, Edgerton, Wyoming.

**FOR SALE**—One .30-06 as issued Springfield, barrel pitted, but otherwise in good condition, \$20.00. One .30-06 Ideal Loading tool, \$3.50. One Winchester .38-40 Tool, with extra mould, \$2.50. One Ideal .30-30 Tool, mould attached, \$2.00. One 32-40 Zischang barrel, bore perfect, \$5.00. One Stevens No. 465 Target Scope, complete with mounts and dovetail blocks, \$10.00. One barrel and cylinder for .41 Cal. Colt S. A., \$2.00. Lawrence H. Lapinske, 201 Seymour St., Wausau, Wisc.

**FOR SALE**—Colts .38-40, single action, 5 1/2 barrel. Has genuine Colts pearl stocks, perfect condition, \$35.00. Smith & Wesson Model 1917, checkered walnut stocks, new condition, \$25.00. R. Murphy, 153 W. Fremont St., Laramie, Wyoming.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE**—"Colts Officer" Model .38 cal. 7 1/2 barrel. Patridge sights, in Morocco bound, velvet lined case with block for 50 shells, \$36.00 for outfit. Colts .38 Auto, "Military Model" 6 bbl. perfect condition, except holster worn, inside crank perfect, \$22.50. WANTED: Star-gauged Springfield Sporter, spotting scope, Hensoldt or Carl Zeiss 12 or 15 x glass. Must be perfect. D. H. Smith, 912 W. 10th St., Coffeyville, Kansas.

**FOR SALE**—52 Model Winchester with 5A Winchester Scope, mounted, \$40.00. Vion 33 power Spotting Scope \$20.00. Star-gauged National Match Springfield \$30.00. Colt Prewar .45 with 7 1/2 inch barrel and holster, \$20.00. Remington Niedner S. S. 22 long rifle ten inch barrel, cost \$50.00; sell \$25.00. Colt .38 Pocket Automatic \$20.00. In market for 45 Colt Automatic. Money order or certified check. All gun crank condition and guaranteed. J. F. Andrus, 3917 Tacoma Ave., Fort Wayne, Indiana.

**FOR SALE**—30-06 pre-war sporting Mauser single-trigger, 24-inch bbl., ivory bead front, folding leaf middle and receiver peep sight; pistol grip, cheek piece; Silver's recoil pad, 3-inch drop at heel, weight 7 1/2 lbs.; cost \$85.00 in 1916; sell, \$40.00. Savage .250-3000 model, 1920, ivory bead front sight, bolt sleeve drilled for Lyman peep sight, \$30.00. Colt .25 cal. pocket auto. pistol, with suede leather pocketbook case, \$12.00. Above all in perfect condition inside and out. Dr. J. L. Bastey, 657 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

**FOR SALE**—38 Special empties. Remington, regular or mid-range shell, 50 in a box, 50 cents per 100. U. S. regular, unpacked, 40 cents. Larger lots cheaper. Big discount to N. R. A. or U. S. R. A. members. David P. Pfaltz, 119 E. 25th St., Baltimore, Md.

**FOR SALE**—Schaefer & Wener (Boston) double muzzle-loaded, 10 ga., 8 1/4 lbs., in perfect condition, never used, \$35.00. Springfield "Sporter", .30-06, 7 1/2 lbs., checked pistol grip, English 2-leaf rear barrel sight, sling eyes, fine condition, \$65.00. Winchester '95, solid frame, .35 cal., new condition, \$25.00. Winchester 52, 22 long rifle, \$30.00. Winchester '95, .405 cal., \$20.00. Send for complete list just issued. Kirkwood Bros., Inc., 23 Elm St., Boston, Mass. Established 1874.

**FOR SALE**—Springfield rifle, Service style, star-gauged, perfect inside and out, shot only 20 rounds, cost \$35.48, sell for \$30.00, U. S. cal. .30. Model 1917, Enfield barrel and stock, new, \$12.00. W. and C. Scott & Sons D. B. hammer gun, 12 ga., 7 1/2 lbs., fine engraving, \$20.00. Smith & Wesson revolver, .32-20 cal., military model, 6-inch barrel, perfect, \$28.00. C. B. Burlingham, Box 3, Andover, Ohio.

**TRADE**—Spotting telescope, 16 power, good. WANTED—22 Maxim silencer or .45 Colt Ideal reloading tool in good condition. Ernest Baldwin, Trenton, N. J., R. F. D. No. 1.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE**—One Russian Sporter, 24-in. bbl., home-made rear peep and Springfield front sights, bbls. and action A-1 shape, poor grade stock, 780 rounds ammunition, price \$15.00. One Springfield, cal. .45-70 s.s., good shape, \$3.00. One Swiss Vetterli, cal. .41 rim fire, good shape, \$4.00. 1-bga. Geha, 2-shot, bolt action, shotgun good shape, refinishing stock, checked pistol grip and forearm, \$12.00. One set Hawken's Electrical Guides, very good shape, \$5.00. One set 8 volumes Croft's Library of Practical Electricity, \$10.00. One complete set of Draughtsman instruments, \$15.00. WANTED—45 cal. Colt auto., .38 cal. Colt's Army Special, 5 or 6-in. bbl., or cal. .22 W. R. F. Colt's Police Positive Target. Earl Capelus, Dell Rapids, South Dakota.

**FOR SALE**—Krag Rifle with shortened fore-end, in fine condition, \$18.00. J. K. Rich, Cato, N. Y.

*The Colt-protected Progress of America - No. 1*



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